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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## FOOD RELIEF BILL PASSED BY SENATE DESPITE PROTEST

Funds for European Peoples,  
Except Enemies of Allies,  
Now Available—Supplies to  
Be Bought in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

By a vote of 53 to 18, the Senate, late on Friday, passed the \$100,000,000 emergency appropriation for food relief in Europe. The fund becomes immediately available, as food can be purchased on the strength of it and dispatched to the regions in Europe where it is most needed. As the bill finally passed the Senate, an amendment was adopted which makes it obligatory on the International Food Commission, of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, to spend the American contribution, as far as possible, in this country.

A pool of \$300,000,000 is to be formed, the Allies of the United States contributing \$200,000,000 to the joint fund. If the situation in Europe is really as serious as messages of the last week would indicate, it is doubtful if this pool will be enough to last until the next harvest, it is said, although it will relieve the immediate situation. On the other hand, the attempt of the representatives at the Peace Conference to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Russia and to stop destruction of foodstuffs by Bolsheviks may modify the acuteness of the food shortage in countries contiguous to Russian territory.

No part of the appropriation made by Congress can, under the act, be used to feed Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, though there is a rider which permits of aid to Armenians and Syrians in what is still technically Turkish territory. According to the terms of the bill, the money given by the United States is to be returned, though the method, the time and machinery through which repayment is to be made is not specifically defined. An itemized statement showing actual expenditures must be made to Congress.

Vigorous opposition to the appropriation continued until the vote was taken. So determined was this opposition that at one time a filibuster seemed possible. The belief on the part of some senators that the "Macedonian" cry for relief came from "Chicago" complicated an issue in itself simple.

Again on Friday, Senator Borah insisted that the packers had originated and promoted the plan in order to safeguard their own interests and to prevent a slump in prices. He insists that he had evidence in his possession to prove that his contention was true. Senator La Follette, in a speech in opposition to the bill, declared that "the horns and the hoofs of the beef trust can be seen through the mantle of charity."

## Food First Consideration

Methods Found Necessary by Mr. Hoover to Feed the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The efforts apparent in some quarters to connect Herbert C. Hoover directly with the alleged profiteering policy of the packers have been received with some show of amusement, not unmixed with amusement, by the Food Administrator's friends who were in his confidence during the war. According to the understanding of the Hoover policy by these friends, any attack upon him is bound to have no other effect than to bring out more in relief the actual service he performed for the world.

In the absence of any direct statement from Mr. Hoover himself, who is in Europe, still engaged in enterprises to supply food for the war-ridden populations, his friends feel that the facts concerning his policy may prove most enlightening at this time. Incidentally, these facts may shock some persons when they realize what means Mr. Hoover had to resort to in order to get food to sufficient quantities to the Allies in order to give them sustenance to hold out against the enemy until the force of the United States, in a military way, could be exerted.

When the British and the French missions came to the United States in May, 1917, they told officials here that the situation then was so precarious that it was a question whether the Allies could hold out very long. The length of time they estimated that they could hold out was figured in days. At this time one individual, Mr. Hoover, had been given the responsibility of supplying the food that was needed.

Before this day the President had repeatedly appealed to the people to gather all their resources for the winning of the war. He had appealed to every patriotic sentiment of the masses. But the country, new in the war, was more or less apathetic. Pacifism was rife, and the country was far from that solidarity which in the later days characterized its attitude. The President's appeals to patriotism did not meet with much response, at least not the response the government wanted.

Now, as any one who knows Mr. Hoover will say, he is a most practical man. He learned practical things as can be seen on page four, column six.

## MANITOBA PROMISED POLITICAL EQUALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The most important feature of the legislation foreshadowed in the speech from the throne for the session of the Manitoba Legislature just convened, is the promise that legislation will be enacted to place women of the Province on terms of entire political equality with men. Acts which have caused inequality of civil and property rights will be amended. A promise is also made of legislation to coordinate social and charitable effort throughout the Province.

In all probability the session will be a short one. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Atkin, conducted the opening.

## WOMEN DEPUTIES IN GERMAN ASSEMBLY

Three Women Are Successful  
Candidates at Recent Election  
—General Disarming in Berlin  
Leads to Better Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Final figures for the German elections still remain to be forthcoming, and no material alteration of the balance of parties shown yesterday is yet indicated. As to the personnel of the National Assembly, messages indicate that most of the political leaders of the various parties in the old Reichstag have been returned, while an innovation will be the presence of women members.

According to present information, these will number three namely, Dr. Baum from Schleswig-Holstein, Frau Anna Blos, wife of the Premier of Württemberg, and Dr. Gertrude Baumer, prominent suffragist and social worker, who has been returned as the Democratic Party's candidate for a Hamburg constituency.

A Berlin message states that the Crown Princess was among those who duly recorded their vote at Potsdam. It is further stated that 19 reelections will be necessary, owing to the extent to which Spartacists contrived to destroy election lists.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the day following the elections to the National Assembly, the disarming of those not authorized to carry arms was begun, and quiet and order have been reestablished. Herr Noske has consequently ordered the removal from Berlin of the volunteer corps, with the exception of the Reinhard regiment, and of the naval brigade, which are to remain to protect the government and state property, if necessary, as well as to maintain order.

The latter task will be undertaken by the committee in the protection of the safety corps, and, in case of need, these have the opportunity of calling upon the help of the Berlin corps, through the intermediary of the Berlin Kommandatur and the military authorities.

The message adds that the volunteer corps of the Luttwitz army detachment have been taken to the immediate vicinity of the capital.

Danzig's Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the transfer of German mail headquarters to the east, to be effected immediately, has been announced. In future, Koenigsberg will be the main headquarters, and von Hindenburg will take over the direction of the operations requisite for the protection of the German eastern frontier.

Meanwhile, the Dusseldorf Nachrichten reproduces a telegram from Hindenburg's reply to a request from the Danzig town council, requesting him to preserve "our old German Danzig" and the province of West Prussia to the German Empire.

Von Hindenburg wrote that the welfare of the German eastern marches and especially the town of Danzig, were very dear to his heart, and he would do everything to prevent the town being torn from the German Empire.

Constitution Plan Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Berlin wireless message states that serious misgivings are expressed on the Prussian side regarding the proposed Constitution for the German Empire. The criticism is directed against the proposal that all isolated parts of the country should have the right to set up a new state by plebiscite and to separate from the state which formerly existed.

Independent Socialist Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the Independent Socialists have called a party conference at Berlin for Feb. 2. The party officials will be reflected then.

## PROHIBITION LEAGUE IS ACTIVE IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

Delegates of American Anti-Saloon League to Aid Temperance Movement Abroad—Peace Conference Watched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—William E. Johnson, organizing secretary of the American Anti-Saloon League, has come to England to organize the league's new European work. The league, under a more comprehensive name, is opening an office in London to serve as an information and literature depot, and as a center of the new organization.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, Mr. Johnson said:

"We realize that our work in America is practically finished. We have a magnificent organization, with over 100 offices, scattered throughout the United States, and we decided to use that organization to raise money and promote the prohibition movement in other countries. We have no idea of starting a new movement, but are going to assist with money, speakers and literature, existing organizations which have already done splendid work.

"Many erroneous statements have been made about the failure of the prohibition movement in America, whereas the only reason why it has been adopted throughout the country is because it has been such a success."

Mr. Johnson referred to the great conference held by the league in Columbus, Ohio, in November last, and attended by several prominent temperance workers from Great Britain, Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, speaking at a dinner given in his honor at Claridges by the staff of the Ministry of Munitions on Wednesday night, said that he had been very nearly, but not quite, convinced by his experience at the Munitions Ministry, that Socialism was possible. He was like people trembling on the border line between individual enterprise, proceeding in fierce competition, and a vast organized machinery of production, supported by all that was best in the nation, and proceeding on calculation and design, to multiply enormously the prosperity of the whole people.

"I consider," continued Mr. Churchill, "that the achievements of the Ministry of Munitions constitute the greatest argument for state socialism that has ever been produced. To regulate from a government office affairs of the variety, multiplicity, and scope that we have been dealing with, is a feat never attempted before, and that it should have achieved such a measure of success, constitutes a new fact in the political history and experience of the world."

Mr. Churchill then remarked that the men who had achieved this success were not of official origin. They were men who, in the majority, had already reached the top of their respective professions. If he was not convinced by the great success of the Ministry of Munitions of the possibility of universal state action regarding supply and production, it was because he did not see from what new sources in the future they were likely to obtain those individual elements of strength and initiative and enterprise, without which, after all, they could never have succeeded in any respect.

Their mission to Paris is twofold. They want to see that nothing is done at the Peace Conference to interfere with any nation that prohibits the introduction of liquor within its borders. The experience of America during the war has shown the necessity for this. America's war prohibitory measure was held up for months because of the representations made by a European wine exporting country. The State Department was impressed with these representations, but Congress would make no exemption in favor of the foreign country, when it was making no exemption in favor of California wines.

The second point to be considered by the committee is the protection of native races. The committee wants some affirmative action taken throughout the world.

Speaking of the prospects for the league's work in the near future, Mr. Johnson said that there was a good opening for their cooperation in Scotland, and a good deal of work to be done in Denmark and Serbia, where, before the war, there had been a strong temperance movement. Under Austrian occupation of Serbia, most of the drys had been locked up or hanged, and he had feared that Dr. Djordje K. Slatko, secretary of the Serbian temperance organization, might be a victim. He had just heard, however, that the doctor had succeeded in escaping, and had been for some time in Corfu, and that he and friends were anxious to get to work again, and would be glad to help from America.

The latter task will be undertaken by the committee in the protection of the safety corps, and, in case of need, these have the opportunity of calling upon the help of the Berlin corps, through the intermediary of the Berlin Kommandatur and the military authorities.

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## BOLIVIA TO PRESENT CLAIMS TO LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Señor Iñaki Montes, the Bolivian Minister, states that a declaration has been sent to the French Government, relating to the rights which Bolivia will defend before the League of Nations in order that Tacna, Arica may be annexed. Bolivia often historical and geographical titles, and will be supported by Peru.

## MR. CHURCHILL ON STATE SOCIALISM

Former Munitions Minister Declares Himself Almost Converted to Socialism Through Achievements of Workers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, speaking at a dinner given in his honor at Claridges by the staff of the Ministry of Munitions on Wednesday night, said that he had been very nearly, but not quite, convinced by his experience at the Munitions Ministry, that Socialism was possible. He was like people trembling on the border line between individual enterprise, proceeding in fierce competition, and a vast organized machinery of production, supported by all that was best in the nation, and proceeding on calculation and design, to multiply enormously the prosperity of the whole people.

The consideration by the Peace Conference of industrial questions shows how profoundly civilization has been affected by the war. If in the end the nations of the proposed league can agree on certain fundamentals as to the future status of labor, then indeed the war will not have been in vain. In most countries reform has been retarded in the past by international considerations. Each nation has contended that it could not increase its labor cost of production above that of competing countries, and this has often been the excuse for refusing to proceed with humane legislation. But the war has removed this brake on progress. The days of cheap labor and long hours of employment have been banished from all civilized countries, and there will throughout the world in the future be a uniformity of industrial conditions which will prevent one country from obtaining undue advantage over another in its cost of production. In the future, nations will only secure advantage over competitors by superior efficiency and organization of industry.

"From my rather hurried survey of the position in America, I think the difficulty here will be to get employers to realize that there has been a change in the community which goes to the very root of things. Labor throughout the world will not be satisfied with some slight readjustment of the wage problem or any minor reforms crudely granted. Labor has become conscious of its power. It was the deciding factor in the war. It provided from its ranks the bulk of the army, and it furnished the material which made the triumph of the Allies possible. Industrial reconstruction to them is not merely a phrase to be conjured by theorists. Labor sees its opportunity for international action, and, if the international movement is not in the proper spirit, it can enormously increase the general standard of comfort of the community without in any way destroying the institutions of civilization.

"The workers of the world, as a body, are not revolutionary in tendency, but they are in a mood today in which if their aspirations for the adoption of a new world labor policy of sane and rapid progress is not conceded, they can easily become infected with the destructive policy that has reduced Russia to its appalling position. The world has reached a somewhat critical position in which it must make its choice between two sets of ideas. It must either adopt a policy of sane progress based on individualism or it will drift rapidly into communistic socialism. The latter development will only be avoided by the frank recognition of the universal need of certain definite reforms.

"I believe that with very little difficulty all the important nations of the world today can be induced to adopt somewhat similar legislation to achieve the following purposes:

"1. Recognition of the eight-hour day.

"2. Recognition of the principle of the living wage, with the creation of necessary machinery for its ascertainment and enforcement.

"3. The full protection of child labor and the definite expansion of compulsory primary education to all children up to a certain age.

"4. Universal liberal laws for workers' compensation and for insurance against sickness and unemployment.

"5. A world-wide scheme for the better housing of the people.

"There is hardly a country in the world which does not agree in theory that these reforms are desirable, but now the opportunity seems to exist to get international action which will bring theory into practice and open a new era of human progress.

"But even supposing these reforms are generally conceded, and universally carried out, there still remains the necessity of creating a better relationship between labor and other sections of the community. The Russian debacle has shown how essential it is to have some understanding and harmony between the actual manual worker and the other necessary classes in national life. The claim of the manual worker that he alone is the producer of wealth and is entitled to the complete management and control of industry will grow unless real efforts are made to establish a closer relationship between capital and labor, and to recognize labor as a definite factor in production."

## STUDY OF FUTURE STATUS OF LABOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—A general strike on the Paris trams, motor busses, and on the "Metro," was decided upon yesterday, and began today.

## DELEGATES DISCUSS MISSION TO POLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—That a new world labor policy of sane and rapid progress shall be adopted to prevent the growth of a destructive policy such as has reduced Russia to her present position is urged by the Honorable G. S. Beeby, M. L. A., Minister for Labor and Industry and Associate Commissioner of the Board of Trade, New South Wales, who was sent by his government to America and England to study labor and industrial conditions.

Mr. Beeby, who sails today for England, expressed his views on the labor situation as follows for The Christian Science Monitor:

"The consideration by the Peace Conference of industrial questions shows how profoundly civilization has been affected by the war. If in the end the nations of the proposed league can agree on certain fundamentals as to the future status of labor, then indeed the war will not have been in vain. In most countries reform has been retarded in the past by international considerations. Each nation has contended that it could not increase its labor cost of production above that of competing countries, and this has often been the excuse for refusing to proceed with humane legislation. But the war has removed this

states that a Georgian delegation to the Peace Conference has left Tiflis and passed through the Dardanelles on a British ship. Mr. Zeretelli and Mr. Tchoudia are members of the delegation.

**Sir Eric Geddes in Paris**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Eric Geddes has gone to Paris to discuss the demobilization question with the Premier at the latter's request.

**SWISS OPPOSITION TO BERNE MEETING**

**Official Socialist Paper in Berne Attacks Leaders of Coming Socialist Conference**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—The Berner Tagwacht, the official organ of the Swiss Socialist Party, proclaims itself opposed to the pending international Socialist congress. It accuses the Socialists, now assembling at Berne, of having prevented reconciliation between the Socialists of the various countries during the last four years, by allowing themselves to be used by the governments as tools of imperialism.

The paper disclaims all connection with Mr. Branting, who, it complains, applied to the Swiss President for permission to hold the conference at Berne before communicating either with the Swiss Socialist Party or with Mr. Arthur Henderson, or with M. Albert Thomas. Not that the Tagwacht upholds either Mr. Henderson or M. Thomas. Mr. Henderson, it declares, invited the Russian workers to place the revolution at the service of imperialism, and M. Thomas, it denounces as one of the worst of war propagandists.

The Swiss Socialist Party itself is not ranged unanimously behind the Tagwacht and Gustave Müller, its president, is understood to be in disagreement with Grimm and Platten, the two prominent members of the party who, during the war, have completely identified themselves with the Zimmerwald movement.

**FREEDOM OF LONDON FOR PRINCE OF WALES**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Court of Common Council yesterday unanimously resolved to offer the freedom of the city of London to the Prince of Wales, also the freedom and swords of honor to Lord Jellicoe, Admiral Sir David Beatty, Viscount French, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Allenby, for their invaluable war services.

The court also passed a resolution recording its deep horror and indignation at the cruelties perpetrated on helpless British prisoners and regretting that it ever accorded any appreciation of the former Kaiser, whose knowledge and participation in the diabolical treatment of the prisoners disentitled him to the respect of any body of men who prized virtue and chivalry.

**GERMAN DENIAL OF SECRET PRISON CAMP**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The interdepartmental committee on war prisoners states that the German authorities have assured the Netherlands Minister at Berlin that no secret camps exist, or have ever existed, in Germany. The Netherlands Minister himself states that no evidence of such camps exists.

Search parties in Germany are collecting any prisoners still remaining there, and whose whereabouts have not been disclosed.

**BOLSHEVIST ENVOY TO LEAVE SWEDEN**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The National Tidende learns that the Swedish Government has notified the Moscow Government representative and his staff that they must leave Stockholm on Saturday at the latest. The Swedish Government has guaranteed them a safe journey through Finland, and the Swedish Consul will accompany them as a personal guarantee.

**BELFAST TO SHEFFIELD FLIGHT BY AEROPLANE**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Press Bureau announces that on Jan. 10 a Handley-Paige aeroplane, fitted with 250 horsepower Rolls-Royce engines, flew from Belfast to Sheffield. The total weight aboard was 12 tons, including a crew of seven, and half a ton of luggage. The time taken by the flight was two hours 35 minutes. The distance between the two cities is about 200 miles as the crow flies.

**ALGECIRAS TO CALAIS RAILWAY BILL READ**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—A bill has now been read in the Senate for the construction of an electric railway on the European gauge between Algeciras and the French frontier, which is to operate through communication, without change of carriage between Calais and Algeciras, and consequently Northern Africa. The port of Algeciras is to be much enlarged.

## RUSSIAN VIEWS ON PRINKIPO CONGRESS

**Non-Bolshevist Statesmen Declare Allied Decision on Russia Mistaken—Mr. Jonescu Is in Favor of Intervention**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. George Nicoll Barnes made a statement regarding the international labor and peace conference yesterday. The conference, he said, regards the labor question as one which must be dealt with here and now, in addition to territorial and other questions arising out of the war. The conference hopes to lay the foundations of a better order, in which more humane conditions of labor will be established and maintained.

The conference itself may not frame specific proposals, excepting in so far as they may be capable of general application, as, for instance, the right of free and voluntary association of workers for self-advancement. But the conference may affirm general ideas in favor of a decent minimum standard of civilized life.

General Barthélémy is reported as stating that Poland will receive from the associated powers, with whom she is united by alliance, all the assistance she needs. This will be mainly in the shape of guns, rifles, and munitions, while the manufacture of shells will have to be organized on the spot.

The Poles, he said, cannot fight by themselves, and he added that the Germans must first be accounted for, after which the Bolsheviks must be energetically attacked. General Barthélémy also pronounced Poland's free access to the sea via Danzig a political necessity in order to establish communication with the West, and declared emphatically that she would obtain that access.

In a further statement the Polish press bureau announces that Mr. Padewski's government is continuing its anti-Bolshevik measures, which the Polish authorities have been making for some time past, and states that the fact has been established that the funds supplied to the communists come from German as well as Russian sources.

**WOMEN VOTERS IN MICHIGAN REGISTER**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Women, recently granted equal suffrage rights with Michigan men, are responding to the many campaigns to stimulate their interest, and are now beginning to register in large numbers. One day this week 425 women registered in the office of the city clerk. This is more than 10 times the number that enrolled early in the campaign, when the small number all over the State led to the inauguration of various campaigns.

The Michigan women's committee of the Council of National Defense met at Kalamazoo and urged women, through its local organizations, to enrol for the primaries as well as the spring election.

The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association has committees at work all over the State stimulating enrollment. The Michigan Anti-Saloon League is also campaigning along this line, for despite the fact that the nation has been voted dry and Michigan is now dry, a beer and light wine amendment will come up in April.

**LABOR COOPERATION IN SHIPPING PLANNED**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—A Lusatian message states that Esthonia and Northern Livonia have now been evacuated by the Bolsheviks and reports that Leon Trotsky fell into the hands of the Esthonian and Finnish troops during the recent fighting near Narva. Other reports, however, state that Trotsky just managed to escape.

**DECISION TO RELIEVE BELGIUM OF TROOPS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—Owing to the request of the Belgian Government, Marshal Foch has decided to remove all allied troops from Belgium in order that full use may be made of the railways in the work of provisioning and reorganizing the country.

**PERFEE FOR SIR F. E. SMITH**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The King has conferred a peerage upon Sir Frederick E. Smith on his appointment to the Lord Chancellorship.

**SINN FEINERS ESCAPE**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Four Sinn Feiners, Herbert Mellow, Joseph McGrath, Frank Shoulde, and George Geraghty, escaped from gaol on Wednesday night and are still free.

## WORLD REGULATION OF LABOR PROBABLE

**British Labor Delegate Describes**

**Plans of Peace Conference to Set Up the Machinery to Improve Labor Conditions**

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The conference itself may not frame specific proposals, excepting in so far as they may be capable of general application, as, for instance, the right of free and voluntary association of workers for self-advancement. But the conference may affirm general ideas in favor of a decent minimum standard of civilized life.

It will concern itself rather with the setting up of the necessary machinery for the purpose of preparing, and giving effect to, an international convention as to hours of labor, holidays, protection of women and children, and the international regulation of labor conditions generally.

A feature in the constitution of this international organization will be the representation of employers and employed, as well as the state, in order to get the good will and cooperation of all concerned. It is probable that some form of sanction for the operations of this organization will be devised under the aegis of the League of Nations, with a view to due observance of the conventions.

It is hoped thereby to secure for industry a better place in the scheme of things, whilst interfering as little as possible with the internal affairs of nations. One cannot go into details, but the proposals will include the setting up of a commission charged with the duty of convening a special international conference at the earliest possible moment. The conference would include representatives of employers and work people, and would take over the work begun at Berne in 1906, and carry out the program of international regulations initiated in 1913, but interrupted by the war. These include regulations in regard to prohibition of night work for women and children.

Other questions ripe, or ripening for settlement, are hours of labor, minimum wages, weekly half-holidays, and protection of children from profit-making employment.

On these lines it is hoped that a real practical effort will be made to raise and maintain a high standard of labor throughout the world by eliminating international competition with low wage countries.

**INQUIRY ORDERED ON BERGER JURY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An investigation to ascertain whether or not the jury which convicted Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists in the Federal Court here on a charge of violating the Espionage Act were guilty of certain irregularities, has been ordered by Judge K. M. Landis, of the Federal Court who sat in the case. Subpoenas have been served on the jurors to appear for a hearing on Saturday morning.

Definite information as to the reason for the investigation were not given out by the federal authorities or the attorneys for the defense.

Reports are to the effect that the hearing was ordered on account of certain prejudicial remarks charged to have been made by certain jurors and by a deputy marshal during the trial.

**FACTORY WORKERS TURN TO BICYCLES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A few months ago, as stated by the Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Charles Ross, the inventor and manufacturer of the much-disputed Ross rifle, sought authority to sue the Crown for \$13,897,724 compensation from the Canadian Government for the expropriation of the Ross rifle factory in Quebec. Sir Charles Ross's claim was made up of three items: \$10,600,000 for damages for breach of contract before the factory was taken over by the government on March 23, 1917; \$10,921,132, being the estimated value of the property as a going concern and some \$11,000 said to be still owing for rifles and bayonets supplied to the government. From this sum there was a deduction to be made of nearly \$1,750,000 representing advances made to Sir Charles, and also \$343,031 paid to him on account of the value of the plant when it was expropriated.

The claim was presented in the form of a petition of right and the government acting with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, has declined to allow the matter to be submitted to the courts in the form desired by Sir Charles Ross. At the time the order

**THEATRICAL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, CORN THEATRE—Now

BUFFALO, Majestic Theatre—Week Jan. 20

CLEVELAND, Grand C. H. Week Jan. 27

**OUR**

**Annual Mark-Down Sale of**

**MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S**

**SHOES and HOSIERY**

STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 27

This sale for Cash as Usual or Check

**J. P. & CO.**

49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

**JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.**

**J. P. & CO.**

49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

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## RUSSIA ISOLATED FROM OUTER WORLD

Many Inhabitants Are Endeavoring to Escape From Petrograd —Population Is Reduced by More Than One Million

A previous article upon this subject appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 24.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — "Petrograd, Moscow, and the whole of the North of Russia were supplied with corn brought principally by water along the Volga and the Kama," continues Ariadna Tyrkova, in the second of her articles on conditions in Russia. "Without this transport of corn, it was impossible for the population of the North to get enough to eat, as the railroads, even in former times, could not carry sufficient quantities. But now the Volga forms the eastern front where the Bolsheviks are fighting the Tzeczo-Slovaks, Social-Revolutionaries, and other 'enemies of the people.' Part of the Volga is in the hands of one belligerent; part in those of another. Sometimes the Bolsheviks hold the left bank and the counter-revolutionaries the right. Sometimes it is vice versa. Under such conditions, it is difficult either to procure or transport corn. And now there comes a wire from Vologda, demanding all kinds of provisions for October. It is published in the number of the *Prodovolstviye Severa* for Oct. 12, so that it is not difficult to imagine that the talk about supplies for October is mere talk, and that no commissaries can manage to satisfy the demand in time, the more so as there is a telegram saying that the orders for September have not been fulfilled: 'We have had the Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, and Saratov provinces (all on the Volga) assigned to us, but under present conditions, it is absolutely impossible to export anything from there. All orders remain unfulfilled: the supplies of foodstuffs from other provinces are not sufficient. As a result, the population is starving.'

"Among other things, the Vologda commissariat asks for corn from the Penza province, and the *Prodovolstviye Severa* prints an appeal by the Food Supply Commissariat, i.e., the chief food supply institution, to the suburban factory hands. 'A food expeditionary force of 300 men must be formed, in accordance with the decree of Aug. 6 (the poor peasants' decree), for the province of Penza. Enlist from 125 to 150 intelligent workmen, all good communists, provide them as far as possible with money, arms and food.'

"But even this method of systematic requisitions, this arming of some of the urban workmen for the purpose of setting them on to rural workmen, has been useless. The iron law of economic necessity has proved stronger than economic materialists. There is no corn to be had—none at all."

"The same paper contains a notice from the Food Commissariat, to the effect that in Petrograd from Oct. 15 until further alteration the daily ration of bread will be as follows: Class I, three-eighths pound; Class II, one-eighth pound; Class III, one-sixteenth pound, and Class IV, none. Potato rations (per week): Class I, four pounds; Class II, three pounds; Class III, one pound; Class IV, one-half pound."

"The classification of rations according to classes is a specimen of Bolshevik justice. The first class includes persons engaged in manual labor. The second includes employees, board and public school teachers, etc. The third category is composed of engineers, lawyers, doctors, professors, and members of the liberal professions in general. The fourth category includes persons living on income derived from property. It is hardly likely that there are any now, and shopkeepers. The last two categories are condemned to go constantly hungry, as it is scarcely possible that anyone can subsist on one-half pound of potatoes a week. However, when the Red army manages to requisition some corn from the peasants somewhere or other, then occasionally even the fourth category get one-sixteenth pound of bread."

"It goes without saying that all who can are escaping from Petrograd. The *Prodovolstviye Severa* for the 19th of October says that in January, 1918, Petrograd had 2,693,000 inhabitants, and by August only 1,513,000 were left. The population is steadily diminishing, and by September there was a further decrease of 16 per cent, this diminution varying to a considerable extent according to the class. The first class shows no decrease. The second shows a decrease of 24 per cent, the third of 47 per cent, and the fourth has almost disappeared, the decrease amounting to 88 per cent."

"It is a mistake to use the word 'escape.' It is no easy matter to leave Petrograd. There are permits to obtain from the committee, money is necessary, and no small amount, as without bribery it is difficult to stir, and it is far more probable that the bulk of persons represented by these statistical data have simply perished of starvation. But the official paper is evasive in mentioning their disappearance, merely saying that 'there is a decrease of so many.' This expression assumes still more significance when it is stated that 'the decrease in the number of young children is very perceptible, amounting to as much as 73 per cent.' Apparently that decrease took place between June and September. But even before that, from January to August, of the 130,000 children under three years of age, only 35,000 remained, while of the 325,000 children under 12, only 191,000 were left. It is to be hoped that even half of these children were got out of Petrograd by their parents,

The other half have undoubtedly perished.

"But the Soviet dictators are not dismayed at this obvious and ominous disappearance—perhaps not of a whole nation, for it is difficult to judge how far the Russian peasantry is starving—but at least of its urban population and its intellectuals, as embodied in the educated classes. In the same number of the paper which contains the communication that doctors, engineers, professors, and so forth, are to receive one-sixteenth pound of bread per diem, and shopkeepers not even that, there is an order of the Central All-Russian Executive Committee stating that 'In expectation of rapidly advancing events, the Central All-Russian Executive Committee considers it to be the first duty of the laboring classes and peasants of Russia to redouble their struggle against the bandits of the Entente who have invaded our territory, and, at the same time, to get ready to render energetic military and alimentary assistance to the working classes of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Central All-Russian Executive Committee orders the War Council of the Republic immediately to draw up a program for the formation of the Red army in accordance with the new conditions of international relations; the National Food Commissariat is ordered immediately to draw up a plan for the creation of a state fund for the working masses of Germany and Austria-Hungary in their struggle against predatory oppressors both at home and abroad.'

"Next to this there is a telegram from the Tula Province, where the food control official requests Moscow to notify him of any arrivals of grain trains in view of the rumors spread by the enemies of the workmen and peasants revolution to the effect that the grain sent does not reach the starving workmen of the capital, but finds its way to Germany."

"But here there is no mere rumor. It is an order of the central organ of the government to get ready grain for Germany. Let our population fade away—it is true, in classes, beginning with the educated, but even the others do not find life too sweet, and are half-starved. And the new autocrats of Russia are showing their magnanimity to the German proletariat, who, by the way, are very careful not to let them into their own revolutionary Germany."

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 551)

Handling the "Fireproof" Coal  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Wednesday, Jan. 8, it is proposed to enact such law or laws as shall protect the public against "fireproof" coal. It would be folly to enact laws in Massachusetts affecting the dealers in this coal without first knowing what the conditions are governing its acceptance at the breakers by the carrying company, especially when fines are proposed that might put a man out of business for a condition over which he has no control. It should not be necessary, nor should the attempt be made, to hold the dealer responsible for anything further than screening the coal. The condition for acceptance should be fixed at the mine. I do not think there is any law on the subject of a percentage of slate and rock allowed in coal, but the carrying companies inspect the coal, and I think I am correct in stating that 2 per cent was considered passable to make the coal marketable, but when trade became brisk 3 per cent would pass, while not coal got very little attention.

If law is enacted it should reach the starting point. Rock and slate should not be tolerated in stove coal and all larger sizes, but be confined to what your correspondent has termed "fireproof" coal. This counterfeit coal is known at the mines as "honey" coal, and bears about the same relation to coal as does fool's gold to the genuine article; that is, it is black and bright, but it will not burn. Rock and slate found in the coal on receipt should form a basis for readjustment between the coal company and the dealer. Just as the operator now makes an extra allowance for weight so it will hold good at the railroad scales. In some mines this bogus coal looks good to the miner and he tries to pass it up, so there is a common saying among them. "There are tricks in all trades, but ours—and we break up the honey." This is supposed to be thrown back together with such rock and slate as appears in his work and way.

It is very evident to me that those who have been writing on this subject have taken too limited a view of it. The Golden Rule should be used all along the line and by some one authorized to obtain facts for judicial consideration before laws are enacted. The time is fast approaching when each interest involved will seek simple justice and want what is right for all concerned, the public included. Nothing short of this can ever be called a satisfactory settlement or adjustment.

To illustrate further, the miner, for instance, takes his heading or chamber by contract; very few work on day wage. So, in saying that the miner was allowed so much in the recent adjustment, it should be understood that it had to reach all inside workers. The estimated cost of getting out the coal was formerly 25 cents a ton. Outside expense 12½ cents a ton, the lease price 25 cents a ton for all sizes above pea coal. It is safe to say that leases will now call for 50 cents a ton, including pea coal.

Putting pea coal in the "black diamond" class must have made the operators smile all over, and the granting of 25 cents extra a ton to individual operators because of their

supposed extra expense should be a splendid argument for coal combines, or state control. But the last straw was added when \$1.05 was given to line the miners' pockets with "velvet" as an inducement to stay at home. Why, man, you could not drive an old miner from his work by any inducement, when the young ones fit for military service were taken care of by government provision. And now that the war is over what a muddle the business is in. There was too much inclination on the part of commissioners to settle disputes by granting every grumbler what he or they wanted regardless of the ultimate consequence.

(Signed) RICHARD SMITH.  
Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Jan. 10, 1919.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN JERUSALEM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Relief and reconstruction work in Jerusalem, reclaimed at last from the Moslem, and one day, it would appear likely, to be again the center of the Jewish world, under the protection of Great Britain, are topics of absorbing interest in these post-war days. The American Red Cross has several representatives at work there, and recently, Dr. John Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, sailed from New York City on his second journey to the Holy Land.

While in New York, during the interval between his two visits to Palestine, Dr. Finley regaled his associates with many stories of his experiences as he went from place to place in Palestine.

But the practical work of the relief commissioner in Jerusalem itself, is not less interesting, and a story of conditions there has come to hand, through the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, from Capt. B. Carter Milliken, of the Red Cross Palestine Commission, and educational secretary of the board.

Captain Milliken writes that relief and reconstruction in connection with a series of four rather attractive looking buildings of solid stone, with stone or tile floors, and stone partition walls, one the dwelling of a large colony of well-to-do Jews from Bucarama constituted his first task as Director of Social and Educational Work in the Refugee Hostels in Jerusalem.

"Enter with me and see conditions as I found them," he continues. "On every side wreck and ruin and filth! Walls broken down, windows shattered, doors and casings removed for fuel, the courts about which the rooms clustered piled with rubbish of all sorts, cisterns filled or fouled—all this was the work of the Turks or of vandals encouraged by them."

"In each of the rooms I found one or more families of refugees from Salt, living in conditions truly appalling. A fine, handsome, moral people they are, evidently unused to being huddled together in confined quarters. Their entire possessions consisted of a few rugs and comforters which they spread upon the floor and sleep upon, and a pitiful small array of utensils for cooking. The people have no change of clothing. Fleas swarm everywhere. Many rooms housed goats as well as folk, and there was at least one sad-eyed donkey who also inhabited the premises. A few rather savage-looking and very hungry dogs meandered about."

"A social worker, a member of our unit, is on the job daily. At present she is surveying the field, studying and establishing points of contact with the people, and preparing the way for the large piece of constructive work we hope to do with the people themselves so soon as we have cleaned them and admitted them to the houses prepared for their occupancy."

"A kindergartner is at work, and

soon we hope to have a well organized kindergartner for the children up to eight years, and a teacher in charge of those from eight to 13 or 14. Above that age the children must work."

"The reason of the scarcity of lumber, it is highly likely that the children must sit on the grass mats and do their work on the floor before them, rather than on fine tables such as kindergartens at home consider a necessity, but we hope the work done may be valuable in spite of handicaps and limited equipment."

"We plan to open a workshop in one of the large rooms of the building; it

was a stable, but now it is clean and it will soon be made fit for its future use.

"At present the women lie around all day, always more or less wretched.

"We know that when we can set them to work and let them earn that which will enable them to have some small comforts, they will all be happier, and incidentally we will have a freer hand with the children in the school."

"The form of government to which

these folk are accustomed is that of the tribe or family. Each large family or group of families has over it a *Muktar*. The *Muktar* seems to have

considerable power over the members of his group. I am, accordingly,

working through the *Muktars* and

putting up to them all the problems of control and discipline which arise.

"And so, many are the solemn confer-

ences which the *Muktars* and I have."

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In order to prevent overlapping and competition, Ontario's land settlement scheme for soldiers will be merged with that of the Dominion Government by legislation introduced at the forthcoming session of the Legislature. This legislation will give the federal government power to expropriate uncultivated farm lands in this province for the use of soldiers. Crown lands of the Ontario Government will also be placed at the disposal of the Dominion Government, with the understanding that if it is not put under cultivation, it will revert to the provincial government.

The planning of a chain of beau-

tiful memorial halls, for musical pur-

poses, would be a blessing, not alone

to American musicians of all kinds,

composers, singers, and instrumentalists, but also to American architects,

who would find in them outlets for

their invention; to American painters,

who could be invited to dignify them

with appropriate mural decorations;

and to American sculptors, who could

adorn them with the required statu-

ary. An attempt to give free scope

to all the arts was made in Paris

years ago at the Trocadéro; and if

that monument failed sadly to achieve

the hoped-for end, its very failure

might inspire more happy things.

The Albert Hall, the largest music

hall in London, with its vast, gloomy

spaces, might teach one lessons of both a negative and a positive kind.

While, in that Symphony Hall, which

## WHY NOT MEMORIAL HALLS OF MUSIC?

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems but fitting that some effort should be made, before the world has settled back into its normal state, to perpetuate the memory of the part played in the war by the United States. And in this case it may be hoped care will be taken by the people of the Union to spare themselves the pain of being afflicted with such awful monuments as those which were intended to do honor to the brave soldiers of the American Civil War.

The statues which confront one in the squares of most New England and Middle West towns and cities are truly pathetic in their trite and dreary ugliness. The sculptors who devised them were devoid of art, of fancy and of taste. Bald, slavish reproductions of American foot-soldier, perched upon pedestals so big as to belittle him, are, as a rule, the best those sculptors dreamed of.

Crossed cannon on the faces of the pedestals adorn quite half of these appalling "soldiers" monuments. They help to fill the thoughts of those who gaze on them with shame and horror.

The English at their worst, have gone a long way to make statutory hateful. But, by comparison with the least dreadful soldiers' monuments in the United States, the Albert Memorial and the Boehm tribute to Victoria are masterworks.

At this moment a preposterous mam-

moth arch is being built at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, in New York City, to commemorate the victories of the "doughboys." If it should ever be permitted to survive, which is not probable, it will degrade New York. It is at present a mere thing of staff and woodwork, though an aesthetic Mayor would love to see it fixed in stone or marble. Another arch, of a more pleasing kind—a small but worthy imitation of the mighty Arc de Triomphe on the crest of the great Paris avenue—stands at one entrance to the square named after Washington. Grant's Tomb, which looks down on the stately Hudson, has certain merits, though it seems banal when one thinks of the sarcophagus in the Paris Invalides. Apart from these, and the tall shafts in Washington and Boston, Americans have not done much in the way of memorials to their heroes.

Nor is the little they have done of such a nature as to call for reparation. There is no reason why memorials in these modern days should be shaped as arches, temples and bad statues.

The very finest and most admirable arch that could be reared would either ape or strive—in vain—to excel the glories of the immortal Trojan monuments. The monstrous monolith erected in the American capital is far less impressive than the Egyptian obelisks. And who could hope with many years and millions, to surpass the Parthenon?

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## AMERICAN COLLEGE BANQUET IN LONDON

President of Board of Education Urges Closer Union Between Anglo-American Colleges at University Union Gathering

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday) — The dinner given on Saturday at the Criterion Restaurant by the London branch of the American University Union in Europe was the occasion for exuberant fun rather than for weighty speeches, in spite of the academic nature of the gathering. Jazz band, songs and indulgence in well-known American college yell added to the gaiety of the evening. J. B. MacAfee presided, and amongst the speakers were Vice-Admiral Sims, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the British Board of Education, and L. T. Tweedy, chairman of the advisory council of the London branch, who, in welcoming the guests, referred to the work of the London bureau.

The chairman, recalling the gigantic stream of American soldiers who had crossed the ocean, said that, though the war was over, their work was not ended. "We American university men," he said, "coming from farm and town, from rich and poor environments, acknowledging no aristocracy but that of intellectual power, actuated by what may be called a material ideal, have come over here to prove that ideal, and I am of the impression that, wherever you have gone, you have proven the precepts and ideals that have been formulated in our President's very remarkable public letters and addresses. The work still to be done is to prove that the education we get fits us to combat the evil of Bolshevism and anarchy, and helps to undo industrial unrest. We feel that if those now filled with vague unrest had had the opportunities that have been ours, there would have been less of that unrest, little, if any, anarchy, and that Bolshevism could not exist."

Dr. Fisher, in a humorous speech, recalled James Russell Lowell's definition of the university as a place in which nothing useful was taught, and agreed that there was a great deal to be said for the definition. He was afraid that it was not quite so true now as formerly, but, true or not, he had had a demonstration that night that, whether or not the American universities taught anything useful, many good many useful things were learned there. They had learned to sing, to shout, and to fight. As a member of the government he wished to express to them and the whole body of American university men, the profound gratitude of the whole British people for the great lead American universities gave the American people in the war.

In conclusion, Dr. Fisher expressed the hope that English students would cross the ocean and sit at the feet of the great American teachers, and also that American students would come to England and remember that all education was not manufactured in Germany.

His advice to those present was to stay as long as they could, and to come back as soon as they could. Vice-Admiral Sims, who told some amusing stories, sent the audience into peals of delighted laughter by saying that it was a compliment to call American naval men university men, because the university taught men to think. Naval men had not to think, but to do as they were told. Any naval officer who became educated owed it to his own efforts.

## JEWISH EXPULSION FORMALLY EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday) — Mr. Nahum Sokolow of the Zionist organization has received a letter from the Foreign Secretary of the Tzeczo-Slovaks explaining that the recent decision to expel certain Jews from their country, since rescinded, was not inspired by anti-Semitism. It was the result of the extreme scarcity of necessities of life which caused the authorities to withdraw the right of residence from all who had not been residents before the war.

Mr. Sokolow has been requested by the Provisional Jewish Council of Poland, consisting of 498 elected delegates, to act on their behalf at the Peace Conference. He is authorized to urge the establishment of Jewish Palestine under British trusteeship as the solution to the Jewish national problem.

## CRITICISM FOR NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday) — The Dutch papers are very bitter over the appointment of Viscount Milner as Colonial Secretary. It is feared that this appointment will give General Hertzog and his followers an opportunity of obtaining political capital which they are at present much in need of, and will strengthen the campaign of which the Nationalists are in favor, of complete independence.

Bolshevism on the Rand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday) — A group of extreme Socialists are attempting a Bolshevik campaign on the Rand; but their prospects of success are small, unless some unforeseen labor crisis arises. The agitators are not unconnected with the Socialist section which attempted to stop the municipal service some time ago by inducing natives to strike.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Count de Romanones

Premier of Spain, who has made an important statement on Spanish policy

## SPAIN TO GUARD HER RIGHTS IN MOROCCO

Premier Declares Return to International Policy of Pre-War Days—Expected Crisis in Cortes Fails to Arise

## LIQUOR DECISION TO BE CONTESTED

British Columbia Attorney-General to Act on Supreme Court Ruling Against Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The British Columbia Government will appeal from the decision of Chief Justice Hunter of the provincial Supreme Court, who declared that a Royal Commission appointed by the Province to inquire into illegal transactions in liquor was ultra vires. The decision was based on an imperial statute passed in the reign of Charles I, which abolished star chamber proceedings. The provincial Attorney-General, Mr. Farris, in announcing that the government would appeal, said:

"The decision is a challenge to the whole jurisdiction of the Province to conduct an inquiry into the administration of public affairs. By reason of the importance of the questions raised by the Chief Justice's decision, they will have to be settled before the Court of Appeals. In the meantime, enough evidence has been secured by the Royal Commission to show that amendments are needed to the Prohibition Act, which we propose to enforce in the most vigorous way in the future."

Decision Halts Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Chief Justice Hunter of the British Columbia Supreme Court has announced the decision on the application for a writ of prohibition preventing further sittings of the government liquor inquiry. The application was granted.

Chief Justice Hunter ruled that the question of importation was a federal, not provincial, matter and that it was illegal to force a man to give evidence against himself.

W. C. Findlay, the dismissed prohibition commissioner, who was imprisoned for contempt of court in not answering questions before the government inquiry, was released following this decision. The prohibitionists will ask for a new commission to be established within the limits of the judgment.

EFFORT TO REVOKE LICENSE CHECKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Justice Crospay, in Brooklyn, on Friday issued an order continuing the temporary injunction restraining the park commissioner from revoking the license of John Williamson, a news dealer. This is another step in the campaign against the Hearst newspapers.

Williamson is a news dealer, two of whose stands are at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, on park property. When he refused to sell Hearst papers, on the ground that they were un-American, the park commissioner tried to revoke his license. Against this Williamson obtained an injunction, and now this is sustained, pending a hearing of the whole case.

Meanwhile Williamson has submitted affidavits to support his charge that the Hearst papers are un-American, and declaring that it was because his customers protested against them so much on this ground that he had to stop carrying them.

The news dealer's right to handle or to decline to handle newspapers according to his own judgment and wishes was also upheld in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, which reaffirmed its decision that the City Council of Mt. Vernon, New York, had exceeded its rights in passing an ordinance to prevent the circulation and sale of Hearst newspapers.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Preparations for floating the Victory Loan are now being completed, and already the publicity department of the Liberty Loan committee of the second federal reserve district is sending broadcast appeals calculated to arouse the greatest possible interest of the public in buying the new bonds, which will go on sale in April.

"This loan," says the committee, "will be a fitting way to finish the victory of American arms. In its pur-

pose it is also a peace and prosperity loan. In part it will pay for bills incurred in the past, but in even larger part it will lay a sound foundation for the future."

"Secretary of the Treasury Glass estimates the amount of the loan, tentatively, at a minimum of \$5,000,000,000, and has announced that he will rely upon the patriotism of Americans to float the issue. Real patriotism means more than the waving of flags. It denotes for one thing, a constructive attitude toward one's country. Such patriotism will recognize the common sense proposition of the Victory Loan as a means of securing prosperity. A condition of financial unrest and industrial upheaval is not the sort of peace which fosters prosperity. Americans have never been confronted with any such condition as a result of unpaid war debt. The history of previous war finances shows we always paid our bills promptly. We will again pay them promptly, through the Victory Loan."

## FOOD NEEDED BY THE RUMANIANS

Leading French Paper Shows Necessity of Supplying the Ravaged Country With Seed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday) — The Journal des Débats calls the attention of the Peace Conference to the urgent need of reviving Rumania. "During their long military occupation, the Austro-Germans exploited Rumania thoroughly," says this paper. "Moldavia was pillaged by the Russian troops, which behaved more as conquerors than as allies. Then, after the armistice of Nov. 11, Von Mackensen's army retired, carrying with it railway material, cattle and grains.

"British initiative," continues the paper, "is the epilogue of the struggle which has lasted over two months between the new government of the Sultan and the Committee of Union and Progress. Though Great Britain gave the government the benefit of its advice, it was not able to conquer the committee's opposition. Officials who owned their position to the committee remained, and though the government dissolved Parliament, the elections had to be postponed. When an endeavor was made to bring to justice the supporters of the committee, the magistrates preferred resignation to performance of their functions. Even the Minister of the Interior, who is not a partisan of the committee, sent in his resignation as a protest against the punitive measures; then he retracted, which was a further success for the committee.

"Members of the committee went into the country districts, organized bands, and distributed arms. They are forced, to escape starvation, to eat grains reserved for the sowing of fields, so, if they do not receive wheat for sowing purposes, before spring, the Rumanian lands, which are wonderfully fertile, will remain barren, instead of contributing to the provisioning of Europe."

"Both from a humane and a material point of view, this would be a disaster, and must be prevented at all costs. Since the Dardanelles are now open, ships carrying grains must be sent to the Black Sea, and to the mouths of the Danube. It is not only a duty which humanity imposes, but also a good economic operation, and the accomplishment of a duty which we owe the Rumanian Government."

ORGAN OFFERED TO MELROSE

Gift Proposed by Citizen to Develop Musical Sentiment and as Tribute to Men in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELROSE, Massachusetts—The city government of Melrose has been asked by John C. F. Slayton, a citizen of that place, to accept on behalf of the community the gift of an organ, similar to instruments in the municipal building in Portland, Maine, and in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is proposed to build the organ in the existing Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, for the erection of which Mr. Slayton was also primarily responsible.

This offer is made in recognition of the "desirability of developing the musical sentiment of our community," and the donor also proposes that the organ shall be in commemoration of the valor of the men from this city who served on the battlefields in France, or upon the high seas, during the great war.

In addition to building the organ, Mr. Slayton offers to provide a fund of \$10,000, the income from which would be administered by the advisory committee of the Memorial Building, and which would be devoted to the maintenance of the instrument and also be made available "for the purpose of promoting public musical education in this community in connection with the instrument."

Two organ manufacturers have made studies of the situation and have pronounced it susceptible of successful handling. All that is needed now is formal acceptance of the offer by the municipal government. Thereupon the construction work will begin, with a view to its completion, in October, 1919.

## ENEMY SUBMARINE LOSSES TOTAL 203

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The Christian Science Monitor European News Office learns that the total number of enemy submarines lost during the war was 203. The British submarine loss was 59, enemy action being responsible for 39 of these.

COTTON EMBARGO ORDER MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Replies to a request from members of Congress from cotton-growing states that all embargoes on cotton exports to non-enemy countries be lifted and that shipments to Germany and Austria be permitted as soon as possible, President Wilson on Friday cabled Senator Smith of South Carolina that cotton now could be exported to all countries in amounts adequate to their needs, and that further exports to enemy countries raised important questions of policy which were the subject of attentive consideration by the associated governments.

## BRITISH INITIATIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

French Press Comments on the Significance of European Control of Police in Capital of the Turkish Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The action of the British Government in taking over control of the police and sanitary forces in Constantinople, owing to the disorder prevailing in the city, is the subject of a leading article in Le Temps. "Thus," comments Le Temps, "the attributes of Turkish sovereignty pass into the hands of a European commander in the very capital of the Turkish Empire."

"British initiative," continues the paper, "is the epilogue of the struggle which has lasted over two months between the new government of the Sultan and the Committee of Union and Progress. Though Great Britain gave the government the benefit of its advice, it was not able to conquer the committee's opposition. Officials who owned their position to the committee remained, and though the government dissolved Parliament, the elections had to be postponed. When an endeavor was made to bring to justice the supporters of the committee, the magistrates preferred resignation to performance of their functions. Even the Minister of the Interior, who is not a partisan of the committee, sent in his resignation as a protest against the punitive measures; then he retracted, which was a further success for the committee.

This he has said repeatedly. He not only did not care how much the producers made out of the food, nor did he care for any other feature of the situation save one—he wanted production stimulated. To get the food to fill the world's great emergency, therefore, he made use of a characteristic he knew would win the day, the money-making instinct. Appeals to patriotism alone would have resulted in the winning of the war by Germany so far as food production was concerned.

The farmers, the stock growers, the packers, the business interests concerned in food production, had to be stimulated to make money, not to win the war. So Mr. Hoover, making use of this trait of human nature, not only encouraged high prices for products, but he knew that it must be made worth while for great quantities to be produced in order to get the food he must have. He obtained the quantities he wanted, and the Allies were supplied. In the view of his friends the Food Administrator, confronted with a problem and responsibility so great, had to make use of the best means at hand in order to fill his orders. They knew he would have preferred to get the supplies needed by patriotic appeal, but he took a certain method, and food was supplied that carried the war to victory.

wish that their countries should be attached to France.

The great Muhammadan dignitaries of the tribes from the north of Kamerun have told French representatives they wish to remain under French domination, and request the French Government to make every effort so that Kamerun may never again be under German domination.

## FOOD RELIEF BILL PASSED BY SENATE DESPITE PROTEST

(Continued from page one)

an engineer. He had had many dealings with men. He had to deliver food sufficient to keep the Allies going till the United States could get into Europe. In these circumstances, Mr. Hoover did the obvious thing. He made up his mind he would get the food, and he was utterly indifferent as to the means by which it was to be obtained, and indifferent whence the food should come.

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The Turks in Cilicia have been somewhat truculent, apparently not realizing their defeat, and show an inclination to carry on their old system of oppressing and exterminating the Armenians.

At present, three British divisions

are waiting at Alexandria, and one at Cairo, for shipment home.

In Palestine, Syria and Cilicia, there are now three divisions, largely of Indian composition, and four mounted divisions, two of which are Indian, with some British cavalry, and two Australasian divisions waiting to be repatriated.

In Mesopotamia it still remains necessary to keep troops, and will be for some time, to prevent disputes between the local population, though the units will be largely Indian in composition.

There is a British garrison of from 60,000 to 70,000 in India; not more than some 20,000 of which will be brought home before the hot weather commences.

Details of the Medina surrender show that Fakri Pasha refused, not knowing of the armistice, to surrender without direct orders from the Turkish Sultan, and asked that a Turkish officer should be sent direct to him from Constantinople. An envoy was eventually sent, but Fakri still continued to make excuses for not surrendering, such as that the letter was incorrectly addressed. Further envoys were sent, and eventually also an order from the Sultan's secretary with a Turkish Government official to use his personal influence. But Fakri refused unless he could go direct to Turkey with troops and arms. This produced a threat from the allied military commander in Constantinople to destroy the Dardanelles forts. This, as is known, had the required effect.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE ISSUE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The State of Massachusetts on Friday took legal steps to enjoin the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company from enforcing the new "standardization" of telephone toll rates which became effective on Tuesday, Jan. 21, under an order of the United States Postmaster-General. The Attorney-General's office filed a bill in equity in the State Supreme Court, and Judge de Courcy issued an order of notice returnable on next Tuesday, at which time the matter of issuing a preliminary injunction will be considered.

The proceedings were brought by the Attorney-General upon the application of the Public Service Commission, which contends that the matter of rates rests within its jurisdiction, and that the Postmaster-General has no authority to enforce his new schedule.

## PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a pre-

liminary to all questions of industrial and wage adjustments and of Americanization movements, a conference is soon to be held in Boston to discuss the so-called victory program for a League of Nations. In preparation for this and as a means of giving to Boston women a concrete presentation of the questions upon which they are bound to have opinions, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has arranged for its members a course of lectures on Preparedness for Peace.

Idaho Urges Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The Idaho Legislature has passed a memorial to the United States Senate for passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

## Breakfast Tray and Set

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Natives of those parts of Africa under French administration are sending expressions of their gratification at the victory of the Allies cause. The inhabitants of Togoland and chiefs and notables of Atakpanio, Sokode and Sansanemango have expressed their

Breakfast Tray of

## CHILDREN'S HEALTH EDUCATION URGED

Appeal Sent to All Teachers in United States by Bureau of Education Regarding Measures Spoken of as Entering Wedge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A statement has been sent out to all school teachers in the United States by the Bureau of Education, urging them to institute various measures in the schools for the so-called health education of the children under their care. It calls on the teachers to take immediately certain steps which are alleged to be preventive of the conditions described, but which those who are opposed to such intervention claim to represent another effort to force upon the people compulsory medical measures which are thought by many to be directly subversive of the very remedies they are given out as likely to accomplish.

The appeal says that "the physical impairment of the coming generation is one of the most disastrous by-products of the great war," adding, as though to depress the thought, that it is "one whose after effects, once established, can never be fully undone." It says, however, that those after-effects can be prevented, the preventive measures proposed being of course medical procedures and constituting the bulk of the statement.

"Enlistment in the health service," reads the appeal, "will take as little time or as much time as you are able to give. It may mean simply an opening exercise some morning, involving the weighing and measuring of all the children in your classroom. Or, if you are one of the men higher up, it may mean a carefully laid out health program involving a correlation of several school activities—of work done in the departments of physical education, medical inspection, domestic science, the school lunch, hygiene—and the focusing of all this work on the practical problem of bringing each child in your school up to the highest possible standard of physical efficiency."

The first step is said to involve the weighing and measuring of the children in the schools, which procedures are spoken of as an "entering wedge" for further intervention. "The results," says the statement, "will speak for themselves, and are sure to arouse greater interest."

Alleged faulty vision and teeth are spoken of as affecting physical and mental development and it is stated that "it is estimated that three out of every four children in the country are suffering from some physical defect."

Attention is then called to what is spoken of as malnutrition. It being declared that the "malnourished" child is peculiarly susceptible to disease, "always catching whatever disease happens to be making the round." This statement is preceded by a comment drawing comparison between the "runabout and school child" whose lot is pitiful as having "to go with little or no attention" along the line of weighing and measuring and the baby "in the best regulated families" who "is regularly weighed every week" greatly it would be made to appear, to the latter's benefit.

The teachers are finally urged to exert their influence to have so-called physical defects removed, where such are believed to be found, and they are told that therein is their opportunity to enlist the interest of the man higher up, to set going the machinery involving the school doctor and nurse.

**Situation in Los Angeles**

Many Protests Made Against Medical Inspection Plan for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—About two months ago the priest of the Sacred Heart (Roman) Catholic Church at Davenport, Washington, the Rev. Charles McAtee, held church services at Harrington, a small town near Davenport, in violation of orders of the health officer issued because of the alleged influenza epidemic. The sheriff made an effort to arrest the priest at the close of the services, but the latter succeeded in getting away in an automobile. He was overtaken, however, several miles from the town, and placed under arrest. He was taken before a justice, a date was set for the hearing, and he was released on his own recognizance.

He failed to appear for trial, however, and after waiting several weeks a deputy sheriff came to Spokane in search of him. No difficulty was experienced in locating him, and he was taken back to Davenport. Arraigned before Justice James Goodwin of Davenport, a plea of not guilty was entered. A fine of \$50 and costs were assessed against the priest, from which an appeal to the Superior Court of the county was taken; an appeal bond of \$100 was furnished. In defense of his action in holding services, the Rev. Mr. McAtee stated to the court that his church "differs from other denominations and is not required to obey health regulations."

opening morning revealed a doctor and nurse at each one, examining the pupils. Asked why these particular schools had been chosen for the novel experiment, one principal stated: "The people in this district are more obedient and more easily managed than in other sections of the city."

Many protests have been made against the unlawful plan to force medical inspection into the schools, as it is recognized that the first step in this proposed scheme is now attempted. The health commissioner says that no schools will be "allowed" to open unless complete medical inspection is provided. The Board of Education, while admitting that the health officer has no legal authority to make such a demand, has recognized it in the case of the five schools now open.

## INQUIRY BEGUN ON FISH STRIKE

Board of Arbitration and Conciliation Takes Up Dispute Over Manning of Trawlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Inquiry into the strike of 100 fishermen manning the steam trawlers at this port has been undertaken by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which will make an effort to have the trawlers accept its decision. The finding of the board is expected to be made on next Wednesday. The owners of the trawlers have agreed to arbitration.

The fishermen, who are unionized, claim that as a result of the companies' refusal to place larger crews on the big trawlers the strike was called. The state board has begun its investigation because it is declared that the food situation is affected. At a hearing on Friday, John Burns, Jr., of the Bay State Fish Company denied that the company is harboring the strike by selling cold storage fish. Eight trawlers of the Bay State and the Gorton-Pew companies, the latter a Gloucester (Massachusetts) firm, have been tied up for a month with a loss of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of fish to the market.

James M. Nickerson of the Fishermen's Union stated that the men demand a deck crew of 12 men on vessels with a capacity of 150,000 pounds of fish, or less; 14 men on vessels up to 200,000 pounds, 16 men on vessels up to 300,000 pounds, 18 men on vessels up to 400,000 pounds and 20 men on vessels up to 450,000 pounds. He said, was about twice what the company had spent the year before, but it had to be undertaken to offset the charges made by the Federal Trade Commission and to set the company right with the public.

"Did you employ anyone to represent you here in Washington?" Representative Parker asked. After some hesitancy, Mr. Swift recalled that a Mr. Shaw had been employed at a salary of \$5000 a year, and a Mr. Hamilton, both of whom had "run errands between various departments, getting licenses and labels and doing other things."

"How about Thomas F. Logan?" he was asked.

"He was not a representative of Swift & Co." replied Mr. Swift. "He was arranged for by Mr. Veeder." Mr. Veeder is counsel for Swift & Co. "When the question of publicly came under consideration, we were looking for expert advice to know how to go into it," Mr. Swift explained, "and Mr. Veeder made an arrangement with Mr. Logan. It came about through a piece in Leslie's Magazine on 'Corporations' Position With the Public.' The piece appealed to us. It was the first time I had ever heard Mr. Logan's name. We liked the sentiments and reasoning expressed in this piece. Veeder arranged everything about it. Mr. Logan tells us to leave this in or take that out, when we get up advertising."

Both Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift were asked why the cattle men were opposed to them if they seriously felt that the packers' interests and those of the producers were mutual. Mr. Swift's explanation was that when conditions were bad they shared the blame, but that now the most successful men in the cattle-raising business were not opposed to the packers.

Late in the afternoon, Francis J. Heney was asked by the Senate committee to question Mr. Armour. In reply to his query: "Why have the big packers forged ahead of the others?" Mr. Armour replied: "In any industry there will be people willing to work a little harder, take more chances, add more things to the business, and go into details more than others. They work themselves out and do a large business. They have a desire for a large business; some don't want it."

"Is it your desire to increase the volume of your business?"

"Volume is a good thing only when intelligently directed," Mr. Armour replied, and added that it is an advantage to consumers and producers if a few concerns get such a volume of business and can take care of it rather than to have it spread out among many.

Mr. Heney inquired about the Armour method of getting at profits. This, Mr. Armour said, was done by a pricing committee. An effort was made to get at just what was included in the \$1 a head profit on cattle, which was what Mr. Armour had stated was made by his firm. It developed that the profits made from hides, glue, soap, perfumes and other commodities, which are really products of the animal, were not included in this profit, but were extra profits, and often amounted to more than that of the meat itself.

## COAL ROYALTIES SAID TO BE \$1.05 A TON

POTTSVILLE, Pennsylvania—Testimony as to royalties paid by companies leasing coal lands was given Friday to the United States Senate Committee on Mines.

A. C. Dodson, of the Dodson Coal Companies, testified that during the last five years the companies, on an investment of \$2,000,000, had turned over to the Girard estate royalties aggregating almost that sum.

It developed that for one tract of 390 acres the Girard estate had thus far received nearly \$2,000,000 in royalties, and that before the coal was exhausted the royalties would amount to more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Dodson estimated the cost of production at \$3.50 a ton, and said his corporation received \$1.60 a ton at the mouth of the mine.

"Then you get \$1.10 and the Girard estate gets \$1.05?" asked Senator Reed. "Yes, but out of our \$1.10 we pay federal taxes and interest on bonds."

A canvas of the five schools on the

## PACKERS DEFEND MEAT PRICE BASIS

Continued Stabilization Needed. It Is Asserted, Until Normal Conditions Return—Publicity Methods Are Under Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Both J. Ogden Armour, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on Friday, and Louis F. Swift, who continued his testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, denied that the packing companies which they respectively represent had had any conference or agreement with Mr. Hoover regarding the finding of a market for their commodities in Europe, or that they had had anything to do with the bill before Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 for the relief of Europe. Mr. Armour said that Mr. Hoover had gone abroad to arrange a larger market for packing house products.

Mr. Swift said that there had been a meeting of packers, producers and representatives of the allied governments in Washington last October, at which prices were harmonized. "This is the good work which the Food Administration is doing," he said, "and something of the same sort will be needed until we get back to normal conditions. If there is no authority to continue to stabilize prices, as is being done now, there will probably be a drop in prices, succeeded by a greater rise. Such fluctuations would be disastrous to everyone." While such control was practical and effective during war times, Mr. Swift was not prepared to tell the committee whether it could be carried out in normal times, especially as there would be no way of controlling the foreign market as there is now.

Mr. Swift was again interrogated about the publicity campaign undertaken by Swift & Company the last year, the cost of which was only a little more than \$1,000,000. This, he said, was about twice what the company had spent the year before, but it had to be undertaken to offset the charges made by the Federal Trade Commission and to set the company right with the public.

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David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, who also spoke, cited figures to show the livestock increases during the war, but population, he said, had also increased so greatly that the producers need fear no failure of a market.

Other resolutions adopted urged changes in the forest-grazing regulations, state appropriations for the destruction of predatory animals, return of the railroads to their owners, full restoration of power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, establishment of protective import duties, military training in the high schools, and national woman suffrage.

Senator Kendrick, addressing the convention, said that there is no longer any question that there have been grave abuses in the meat packing industry.

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Business men of this city, as well as in other important centers of the country, have been waiting for some response from the Post Office Department to the charges against its management filed four months ago by a special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce after a broad and careful survey of the postal system and facilities not only in New York but in all the states in the Union. The New York merchants pointed out many chances for improvement in the methods of handling and in acceleration of mail distribution. It was hoped that the postal office officials would call the investigators into a conference with a view of improving the service, and that such a

dividends paid the stockholders, was it not?" asked Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Mr. Armour said it was.

Mr. Armour, in a prepared statement which he previously had presented to the House Committee, opposed the Kendrick Bill, providing for the licensing of packing plants.

Stockmen Accuse Packers

Association Demands Federal Regulation of Meat Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Resolutions declaring the association's judgment that the Federal Trade Commission had clearly proved the existence of a monopoly in the American meat-packing business, and had proposed remedies which were not radical, were adopted by the American National Live-Stock Association on the closing day of its convention here. John B. Kendrick, United States Senator from Wyoming, was elected president. The association is the principal organization of stockmen of the United States.

Producers and consumers were urged to unite in support of the enactment of legislation in line with the Kendrick Bill now before the United States Senate, and the recommendations of the association's market committee.

The market committee advised that cooperation with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture be continued, and that every effort be made to obtain the passage of a bill in Congress separating stockyards from ownership and control of the meat packers, requiring railroads to furnish cars to all on equal terms, and licensing packers, stockyards and commission men. Publicity of the case against the packers in the editorial columns of the newspapers was urged. The market committee further recommended that no matter what disposition is made of stockyards and other distributing facilities, licensing of commission men be made permanent under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. The report of the market committee was adopted.

Other resolutions adopted urged changes in the forest-grazing regulations, state appropriations for the destruction of predatory animals, return of the railroads to their owners, full restoration of power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, establishment of protective import duties, military training in the high schools, and national woman suffrage.

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## SEA POWER AND ITS TRIUMPH IN WAR

Sir Eric Geddes Calls It the Birthright of the British Race, and Says That It Has Again Been Salvation of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"How the sea still mocks the sea lion." Thus the legend on one of the series of medals issued by the German Government during the war "for the comfort and encouragement" of its people. The medal, which was intended to commemorate the exploits of the German raider *Moewe* (sea gull), was reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor.

Just before Germany made her final effort on land to break the ring encircling her, it shows a sea gull flying home with its booty over the heads of two very impulsive-looking sea lions, one on either side of a narrow sea. But, first and last, it is the inscription on the reverse of the medal which after all, gives the keynote to the whole; for that inscription reads "Dedicated to the British Vice-Admiral *Duncy de Chair*."

Thus did the German Government itself involuntarily acknowledge the part played by the man who organized the British blockade proclaimed on March 1, 1915, and who, at the beginning of the war, commanded the tenth cruiser squadron, the force which, with the Grand Fleet at its back, was the chief instrument in maintaining the blockade which experts agree in declaring was the fundamental and decisive cause of the Central Empires' final collapse.

Sir Eric Geddes reaffirmed that fact recently in a speech at the opening of the Sea Power Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. "The blockade," he declared, "is what crushed the life out of the Central Empires," and he added: "That blockade was exercised by another little advertised power—the tenth cruiser squadron, a squadron, the name of which will go down to history with very great credit. The tenth cruiser squadron, with its famous cruiser the flagship *Alsatian*, from 1914 to 1918 held the 800-mile stretch of gray sea from the Orkneys to Iceland. In those waters they intercepted 15,000 ships taking succor to our enemies, and they did that almost under Arctic conditions, and mainly in the teeth of storm and blizzard, and out of 15,000 they missed just 4 per cent, a most remarkable achievement under impossible conditions. Behind the blockade was the Grand Fleet, the fulcrum of the whole of the sea power of the Allies. If ever testimony were needed of the value of sea power, I can give it. In every individual case when an armistice was signed by our enemies, and in one if not two cases, before, the one cry that went up was 'Release the blockade.' If anything more strikingly demonstrating the value of sea power can be given, then I do not know it."

In the previous course of his speech Sir Eric had observed that the present was an opportune time to recall what sea power has done for them. "It has been the birthright of our race. Nor for the first time, again, it has been the salvation of the world," he declared. "I can find no apt simile to describe what sea power is to us and to the human race—the sea power of His Majesty's navy. From the first day that this devastating and worldwide struggle burst upon the world, the British Navy held all fleets impotent. With a silent, irresistible and grim force His Majesty's navy has crushed the life out of the enemy countries and secured for all time the freedom of the world. There was no annihilation of the enemy in the shock of battle, but that was only because he had had such a lesson at Jutland that he would not come out. He chose physical safety with its consequent loss of morale, ending in mutiny and inglorious surrender. The once proud German Navy is now dismored in the eyes of the world. That is not what the navy of a sea-born race like ours would have done. On that never-to-be-forgotten day, Aug. 4, 1914, the British Navy secured the sea communications, and throughout those sea communications have been held. They have been threatened by the deadliest menace that has ever threatened them, the power of the submarine, but they have been held."

"In that holding the Royal Navy has had the priceless cooperation in dangers of all kinds of the mercantile marine. That cooperation has created bonds of affection which can never be broken and never will be broken. We are justly proud of the heroic deeds of the British Army and its brilliant strategist, our old chief, Sir Douglas Haig, General Allenby and other distinguished British generals. But of what avail would their heroism and ability have been without sea power? Of what avail would have been the gallantry of our allies? British sea power has sustained and enabled us to sustain Italy and France in coal, food and munitions. Munitions for ourselves have been brought on the shoulder of sea power. The British expeditionary force crossed the Channel under the wing of the White Ensign. It has gone on crossing until that very big army had eventually brought Germany to her knees. During the war the British Navy had escorted 16,000,000 men across the sea and the total loss from all causes, including marine risks, submarine and storm, is less than 5000. Sea power had also played an important part in the vital operations in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Salonika, operations which resulted in the defeat of Germany and Bulgaria. But for that sea power Germany would have overrun the world, and in three or four months would have obtained her desires."

After mentioning in conclusion the names of Lord Jellicoe, Sir David Beatty, and Sir Roger Keyes, Sir Eric Geddes remarked: "The country must

not forget those who prepared for the harvest in the few months before the war, those who brought the navy to the last button and gun into the sea, upon the declaration of war, and who, for six or eight months afterwards, laid the foundation of that great navy behind the navy—Lord Milford Haven, Lord Fisher, and Mr. Winston Churchill. Sea power has brought us to the end of the war and there is no single occurrence in the whole drama and in the finish of more significance than the order given by Sir David Beatty to the German admiral. 'The German flag will be hauled down at sunset and not hoisted again without permission'—truly a very remarkable garnering of the harvest."

## COPENHAGEN MAY BE COMMERCIAL CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—An article in an October issue of *Weltmarkt* hails Copenhagen as the future trading center of the world.

The war, the article states, has brought prosperity to Denmark in a degree unparalleled by any other country. The debtor of pre-war days has not only cleared off all liabilities, but now has balances in foreign banks valued at Kr. 300 mill., in round figures, and foreign securities totaling Kr. 250 mill. The unprecedented profits of dealers in provisions have people Copenhagen with a race of plutocrats named "Gulashabrone." The old class of small tradesmen has no longer the dominating influence in Denmark; the 500 millionaires claimed by the Danish press have changed the outlook of Denmark, and of Copenhagen in particular. Banking returns are two, three, four, five times as large as in 1914.

In insurance circles the same story is told; premiums are 10 times the former amounts; and insurance business is a true index to the position of business of all kinds. This great change is the result of Copenhagen's new rôle of international clearing house, and companies who have found Copenhagen a useful center during the war will not abandon it on the conclusion of peace, but will rather establish its newly acquired position more firmly than ever. Denmark will, it is true, lose its importance to the north and northeast of Fiume-Sussak is Croat and it would be impossible to unite Fiume-Sussak and Liburnia to Italy without, at the same time, including this territory, which would carry with it at least 45,000 Slavs. Thus the problem of Fiume does not consist merely in assuring their national rights to 26,000 Italians, but in reconciling these rights with those of 100,000 Slavs in the suburb of the city in Liburnia, and in the neighborhood of Fiume-Sussak, whose fate is inseparable from that of the city.

Before the war, Fiume was a sort of republic of San Marino, Gaetano Salvemini declares, and the Magyars and the Croats were obliged to respect this autonomy though both tried to suppress the Italian element. The tradition of autonomy might be preserved, he maintains, under the new conditions and this autonomy might be guaranteed by Italy, who might also have the right of intervention in case the autonomy was not recognized by Jugoslavia; or, if the society of nations were formed, Fiume might find its fate: whether it will recede to its pre-war position or whether it will consolidate its place in the sun of world commerce.

## PLAN TO INCREASE INDIA'S WATER POWER

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Surveys for water-power sites in India have hitherto been left almost entirely to private enterprise, but the government announces, in a letter which it has just addressed to the provincial governments, that this policy can no longer be adopted, and that the government must make itself responsible for the work. Many questions will necessarily arise in connection with such an investigation, with which only the government can deal, such as, for example, questions of land rights, of the conflicting claims of irrigation and power and numerous similar matters. Moreover, it is important that small concerns should not be permitted to develop the best sites for schemes requiring limited quantities of power, when the same site might have been found suitable for larger projects of more general public utility, had their potentialities been fully investigated in the first instance.

The government has given careful consideration to the question of the agency by which both the preliminary reconnaissance and the ultimate survey should be made, and has arrived at the conclusion that it will tend to greater economy, expediency, and uniformity if the work is undertaken by a single agency rather than by the several local governments, each possibly working on different lines. With this object in view it has appointed Mr. G. T. Barlow, chief engineer for irrigation, United Provinces, to undertake a survey of the water-power potentialities of India, and has associated with him J. W. Meares, electrical adviser to the government of India, who will advise him upon the electro-technical aspects of the case. Mr. Barlow and Mr. Meares will visit as many of the provinces as possible during the coming cold weather, will discuss with local officers the possibilities of any sites suggested, inspecting them personally if it is considered necessary, and will decide, again in consultation with the local authorities, which schemes are sufficiently promising to merit detailed investigation.

Both the Secretary of State and the government of India attach great importance to this investigation, in view of its probable effect on the industrial development of India.

## SCHOOL AGE UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, announces that owing to the lack of a sufficient number of technical schools in the Province, the school age would not be raised in Ontario until remedial changes have been made.

## PROBLEM OF FIUME IS LARGELY RACIAL

Professor Salvemini Says Fiume Has Population Largely Italian but the Adjacent Country Is Overwhelmingly Slav

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In discussing the problem of Fiume in the Unita, Gaetano Salvemini declares that no one can be insensible to the fate of Italians who wish, as those of Fiume do, to be Italian and feel themselves to be such. The Treaty of London abandoned these Italians and ignored the problem of Fiume, and the movement of protest which has spread from Fiume all over Italy is perfectly legitimate. It is no question of territorial claims, but of the duty of Italy, of the rights of the Italians of Fiume and of universal justice; but for that very reason all its aspects need careful examination.

The city of Fiume is inhabited by 9000 Magyars, most of them there through the action of the former government, 3000 citizens of other nationalities, 24,212 Italians, and 15,687 Slavs; therefore it is preponderantly Italian. Its suburb of Sussak, however, numbers 10,915 Serbo-Croats out of a population of 13,170. Under the Austro-Hungarian régime Sussak was part of Croatia, while Fiume was an autonomous city associated with Hungary, but this distinction, possibly between two parts of the same state, would be impossible if two separate states, Italy and Croatia, had their frontiers here. Therefore if Fiume is to be Italian, Sussak must be the same, and this means that if in Fiume alone the Italians represent 61 per cent of the population and the Slavs 39 per cent, Fiume and Sussak united would embrace 25,781 Italians and 26,603 Slavs.

Furthermore, the territory to the north and northeast of Fiume-Sussak is Croat and it would be impossible to unite Fiume-Sussak and Liburnia to Italy without, at the same time, including this territory, which would carry with it at least 45,000 Slavs. Thus the problem of Fiume does not consist merely in assuring their national rights to 26,000 Italians, but in reconciling these rights with those of 100,000 Slavs in the suburb of the city in Liburnia, and in the neighborhood of Fiume-Sussak, whose fate is inseparable from that of the city.

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Two things are in favor of Copenhagen as a clearing house; firstly, the fact that Denmark was ready to seize its opportunity during the war, and, secondly, that all the present arrangements and dispositions in the financial world work together to achieve that end. The next two years will decide its fate: whether it will recede to its pre-war position or whether it will consolidate its place in the sun of world commerce.

Yours sincerely and Emperor,  
"GEORGE, R. I."

The above letter is dated Buckingham Palace, Jan. 24, 1918.

The Nizam's reply is as follows:

"Hyderabad, Deccan, May 23, 1918.

"Your Imperial Majesty:

"I desire to offer to Your Imperial Majesty my loyal and sincere thanks for the gracious letter dated Jan. 24, 1918, which I have had the honor to receive through His Excellency, the Viceroy, conferring on me the special style of Exalted Highness, and confirming formally the honorable and historical title of faithful ally of the British Government. It is a matter of supreme gratification to me that what goes with it were insisted on by Italy because of the Italian majority in Fiume, the Slavs would claim the right to annex the adjacent territory which is all Slav as well as the city which is for the most part Italian.

The natural impulse of the Italians in Italy to accept the wish of the Italians of Fiume for unity with them should be checked, the writer points out, by the consideration of the general interests of the Italian nation, which numbers 36,000,000 and not only 26,000. These 36,000,000 Italians must live in peace and friendship with the Southern Slavs, because they must maintain a common defense against 80,000,000 Germans.

Professor Salvemini also points out that the way in which the problem of Fiume is solved will have a considerable bearing on the future of Julian Venetia. There is no doubt but that Italy must annex Istria, he says, and in its administration it must solve the one too easy problem of making its Italian and Slav inhabitants live in peace with one another. It will not be insoluble, however, in view of the fact that they are about equal as to numbers and that the Italians have the advantage of living in the cities and of being on a higher level of culture and wealth. If, however, Fiume and its adjacent territory were annexed to Italy it would mean that the Slavs would be in the majority in Julian Venetia, and from that moment Italy could no longer be just to the Slavs, but would begin a policy of domination and artifice in order to secure the upper hand to the Italian minority. It would either refuse universal suffrage to the country or make use of "Giolittian" methods at the elections. Did Italy enter the war in May, 1915, for this or do they wish to interpret President Wilson's ideas in such a way?" Professor Salvemini asks.

With his usual trenchancy, he denounces those who are feeding the bad feeling between the Italians and Slavs. Among such he classes the "professionals" of the Italo-Slav struggle on the Adriatic, the agents of the Italo-German levantine-international capitalism of the Trieste Chamber of Commerce which wants to get rid of the competition of the port of Fiume, the Italian Nationalists who measure national greatness by territory and for whom the problem of

Fiume is a good reason for going further than the Treaty of London, and the agents of the iron-masters who want as many causes as possible for new wars so that they may continue to manufacture arms. The good sense and the sense of justice of the Italians will, however, prevail, Gaetano Salvemini affirms, and the country will ask for the revision of the Treaty of London so as to correct Sonnino's mistakes, but not to add to them, and he believes that the real representatives of Italy in Fiume will take the same view.

SPAIN'S INTEREST IN NATION'S LEAGUE

Spaniards Form a Democratic Union for League of Free Nations, Which Seeks to Take Part in World Reconstruction

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—For some weeks past, in fact from the moment when it was seen that the German arms were doomed to defeat and that victory was with the Allies, there has been a great and increasing interest in Spain in the League of Nations scheme, with special reference to President Wilson's ideas about it. Previously the subject had attracted but little attention, though some of the Conservative journals had made reference to it and on a superficial examination of the proposal had come more or less to the conclusion that it was impracticable. These same journals, including some of the most influential, have now re-examined the subject and, while regarding it more favorably and agreeing that if it could be carried into practice it would of course be of inestimable benefit to mankind, they still have their doubts.

But on the other political wing it is not the same. The first journal to take the matter up with approval and enthusiasm was *El Diario Universal*, the organ of the Count de Romanones, the new Premier and a well-known friend of the Allies. This newspaper not only approved the scheme and thought it practicable if the nations would only accept it with sincerity and earnestness and with no reservation as to the inevitability and permanence of war, but frankly stated that the best thing Spain could do were such a society in the making would be to get into it quickly. This idea was immediately adopted in other quarters, for by this time it was perceived that the foreign policy of Spain during the war, with the collapse of the Central Powers, now placed the nation in a somewhat disadvantageous position, or threatened to do so, unless amends were quickly made by some special means. In a manner of simple, but readily excusable opportunism, it was perceived that, to use an appropriate colloquialism, it would be well for Spain in this matter of the League of Nations to "get in on the ground floor." In many parts of the provinces speeches were made by Liberals, Democrats, and others advocating this course, and some impatience was manifested in various quarters because of the fact that up to that time there was no League of Nations actually in being of which Spain might at once become a member.

There is, however, this to be said, that the subsequent stages of the movement have been marked by a better understanding, a less obvious opportunism, and a full degree of sincerity. The matter is now being handled chiefly by the democratic section, and as a first and thorough measure they have established a Spanish Democratic Union for the League of the Free Nations. This idea was a sudden inspiration on the part of a group of earnest and active friends of the Allies, including Señores Araquistain, Unamuno, Pérez de Ayala, Simarro, Menéndez Pidal and others of equal eminence, and they established their new union forthwith and called for the setting up of branches in various parts of the country, to which invitation there has been an enthusiastic response. A manifesto was immediately issued by the U. D. E., as it is called for short. It is a long and fervent document. "Spainards!" it begins. "Peace now ascends above the horizon and its splendor scatters the shadows, the sorrows and the uncertainties of that tragic four years' night through which the conscience of the civilized world has passed. War, the beast, is already dominated by civil humanity. And the peace that is announced will not be, like some other peaces, a truce that may be long or short, but the beginning of an era in which war, if it does not come to be radically abolished, must be regarded as a monstrous and unforeseen misfortune, and not, as up to now, a chronic and customary phenomenon. A new era is initiated which, if it will not signify the advent of the most perfect of Utopias, will at least stand for the reorganization of the world according to ideas and practices of justice."

"With the assurance that my state will always be ready and willing in every way to assist, according to its means, the government of Your Imperial Majesty.

"I beg to subscribe myself, Your Imperial Majesty,  
the faithful ally of the British Government.

"Mir Osman Ali Khan,  
"NIZAM OF HYDERABAD."

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MINE APPLICATION FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Application to the Nova Scotia Legislature for the incorporation of a company to develop several coal areas in the Bras d'Or district of Cape Breton and ship the coal to Boston is being made by Thomas Peabody, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is described in the application as a capitalist; Charles Morse, of New York, merchant; Joseph Underwood, of New York, banker; Elder Cowan, of Waterbury, Connecticut; and R. D. Isaacs, of St. John, New Brunswick. J. A. Perdo, engineer for the company, and a number of miners are already at work on the property.

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tie never applied in any other period. As men, as citizens of the great community made up of the human family, we assist at this unique spectacle with a mind stirred by a glad emotion, and we are happy that we are privileged to live in these memorable days."

After this opening, in which clearly

nothing is lost in the way of optimism,

the manifesto goes on to consider the new era in its application to Spain.

"But in the midst of our jubilation," it says, "when we see the law of force

submitting to the force of law, we

## FRANCE TO TABOO GERMAN GOODS

New President of Chamber of Commerce Urges Measures of Protection and Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A special interest attached to the ceremony of the installation of M. de Ribes Christoffe, the new president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. The air is full of schemes of reconstruction, of economic programs, of fresh and vigorous methods of commercial endeavor for the new time that is opening out with the end of the war. The Paris Chamber of Commerce is as the axis of a system, and the importance of the present occasion was marked by the attendance of M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce. The new president was naturally expected to deal with the special circumstances of the time in their relation to such a community as the Chamber and he did so after first giving welcome to M. Clementel.

Then at the outset of the serious part of his address he defined the measures of protection that were demanded by manufacturers and commercial houses in order that the country in future might be preserved from the invasion of German goods, and so that the national wealth might be at first reestablished and then considerably augmented. At first, he said, there should be a prohibitive customs tariff against their enemies, and the closing of every possible avenue by which they might be able to evade the restrictions made against them and get their goods in. There must be erased definitely from their customs code the favored nation clause of which such perfidious use had been made in the past.

M. de Ribes Christoffe went on to indicate the measures he considered ought to be taken for bringing about the regeneration and the expansion of French manufactures and commerce, and setting all their resources in operation to the end that not only would they not need to acquire anything more from outside but they might become a center of supply for other nations. In order to achieve such aims it was necessary, he said, to establish at once an apprenticeship law and also professional training. He likewise urged a patriotic banking regime which would lead to French capital being invested in their own commercial and industrial enterprises, and that their systems of land communication should be developed and their waterways taken in hand and made of better service than had been the case. Above all their ports, he insisted, must be better equipped and a merchant marine must be constituted which would no longer leave France in a position of deplorable inferiority, but would make her at least equal if not superior to her competitors.

In all this M. de Ribes Christoffe indicated that their old-time indolence must give way to the most fiery energy if France was to make good, as she was expected to do, and as she was capable of doing. Then he spoke of the urgency of the reconstitution of the devastated regions and afterward of their customs arrangements with their allies. Their customs code in its entirety needed revision, he said. It was necessary, he urged, that equal treatment should be assured to every one, but at the same time a combination should be effected which would leave each nation its autonomy. The simplest means for meeting this double desideratum seemed to be the establishment of a maximum common tariff that none of the Allies should be permitted to make an advance upon under any pretext whatsoever. Such a measure would enable them to export their products to friendly nations without being interfered with by excessive tariffs. There might certainly be cases in which such a common tariff might not be suitable to particular classes of products, because every nation had some products the quantity of which necessitated a large exportation and special facilities were consequently needed. Therefore in such cases it should be permissible to obtain a concession in the tariff on the understanding that such a concession on the one side should be reciprocated on the other.

After the new President had spoken M. Clementel addressed the gathering and outlined his views on various after-war economic measures which he considered should be taken as soon as possible.

## MISMANAGEMENT IN TOWNS OF BENGAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—One of the points on which the critics of the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme are most insistent is that until the Indians have grasped the rudiments of self-government as it relates to the conduct of local affairs, it would be a mistake to call upon them to handle the more complicated questions of provincial and imperial administration. As regards the local governing bodies, such as district boards and municipalities, stress is laid by the same critics upon the lack of interest which is generally displayed by the majority of members, and the languid interest which is shown on important public needs such as roads and water supply. The hands of these critics have recently been strengthened by the action which the Bengal Government has taken against two of the most important municipalities in Bengal, viz., those of Burdwan and Hooghly-Chinsura. Burdwan is an important railway and mining center on the main East Indian railway line between Calcutta and Northern and Western

India. It is some 70 miles from Calcutta, and is in touch with the Indian metropolis. Yet the Bengal Government has just felt compelled to issue the following resolution about it:

"After the most careful consideration the government of Bengal have come to the conclusion that the mal-administration of the Burdwan municipality is a grave public scandal which cannot be allowed to continue. It has been clearly demonstrated that the municipal commissioners have abused their powers and proved themselves incompetent to conduct the administration of the municipality; and in the opinion of the governor-in-council, it is only by their supersession, in exercise of the special powers of control vested in government, that the administration can be reformed, and the interests of the ratepayers safeguarded." The Burdwan municipality is therefore superseded for one year, during which their powers and privileges will devolve upon the district magistrate of Burdwan.

The specific charge against the municipality is that "an audit by the examiner of local accounts of the municipal accounts of Burdwan for the period May, 1916, to October, 1917, which was concluded on March 9, 1918, disclosed general laxity of supervision, a diversion of the greater part of the credit balance of the water-supply fund, default in the payment of the dues of contractors and serious mal-practices."

Failure to deal adequately with the water-supply problem is also one of the severest counts in the indictment of the Hooghly-Chinsura municipality, which was superseded about a week after the municipal body of Burdwan. Hooghly-Chinsura is some 40 miles up the river from Calcutta, and is, among other things, an important educational center. Yet it suffered a breakdown in the public water supply last year, while a recent overhaul of its accounts by the divisional commissioners has revealed the fact that it is "practically bankrupt." In pronouncing sentence of supersession for a year the Bengal Government observes:

"After the most careful consideration, the government of Bengal have come to the conclusion that the municipal commissioners have persistently made defaults in the performance of their duties, and have proved themselves incompetent to conduct the administration of the municipality. They have been treated for years past with great patience, but have deliberately neglected the warnings and instructions given to them; and the governor-in-council is reluctantly forced to decide that temporary supersession is necessary in the interests of the ratepayers themselves."

In the case of the Hooghly-Chinsura municipality, the commissioners anticipated their supersession by resigning in a body. It is generally felt that this drastic punishment of two of the leading municipalities of Bengal has come at a most unfortunate time in view of the public discussion which is now going on in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme. Indeed, one Indian newspaper suggests that the Bengal Government has deliberately made an example of these bodies in order publicly to discredit the capacity of the Bengalis for self-government. This suggestion, may, however, be confidently denied.

## BOYS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine.—Scholarships at the State College of Agriculture have been awarded to five members of the Boys' Sweet Corn Club of Maine by the Maine Canners' Association. Their production averaged over 1,458 pounds of cut corn per acre, four acres at an average profit of \$39.43 on the same area, a work very much higher than the average over the State or any one county. Each boy kept accounts in detail, wrote a story of his experiences and made an exhibit of the product.

"Let there be no mistake, for neither Canada nor the United States will

## ALTERED VIEW OF INDUSTRY URGED

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Regards It in the Nature of a Social Service, Not as an Institution for Creating Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Dominion Minister of Labor, in an address before the Montreal Reform Club, insisted that the reconstruction demanded by the modern world was not mere readjustment, but the building of industry on an entirely new basis.

In defining the meaning of reconstruction, he said there were two wholly different schools of thought. One conceived of the word primarily in material terms of commercial and industrial supremacy, economic boycotts, and the building of high tariff walls—wealth being the main aim and purpose of government. To the other school, the chief aim of government is human happiness and the improvement of the lot of mankind.

"The party which stands for readjustment only," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "would lead us back, under the guise of patriotism, to a renewal of efforts which up to the moment of the war were absorbing our political thought to the exclusion of human well-being and its fundamental problems so long ignored. To such effort, the word reconstruction is by no means applicable, but simply rebuilding the old edifice on the old site."

"To understand the meaning of the word reconstruction, we must ask, What was it for which our people fought? Did they leave our shores to fight for a civilization to be estimated in tons or calculated in dollars, or was it for the maintenance of a great ideal? It is this vision which we hold in trust for those who fought in Flanders Fields. If this dream is to be realized, we shall have to begin the work of reconstruction in industry with a completely new conception of its aims and purposes. Our conception of industry must be changed, for instead of regarding it as an institution for the purpose of creating wealth, should it not be regarded as in the nature of a social service?"

"Industry has been for too long looked upon as the exclusive concern of capital, and regarded too little in the light of an enterprise in which there are four interested parties—capital, labor, management and the community. It is the community which provides the natural resources and power that underlie all production. Individuals may acquire titles by one means or another, but it is from the community and with the consent of the community that titles are held.

"In our reconstruction of industry we must aim at bringing about a system of joint control which will involve a change in the status of the worker, and give wider recognition to the rights of the community. The worker must be a partner, admitting him, along with capital and management, and representatives of the community, to round-table conferences in all that pertains to the conditions and circumstances of the employment.

"What is the Socialist state, as conceived by its radical exponents, other than the control of industry by the community, one of the parties of industry so long ignored? Revolutionary state socialism, Bolshevik, T. W. Wilson, syndicalism and all like movements are natural reactions against the monopoly of control exercised over industry by capital in the past.

"Let there be no mistake, for neither

India, it is some 70 miles from Calcutta, and is in touch with the Indian metropolis. Yet the Bengal Government has just felt compelled to issue the following resolution about it:

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The specific charge against the municipality is that "an audit by the examiner of local accounts of the municipal accounts of Burdwan for the period May, 1916, to October, 1917, which was concluded on March 9, 1918, disclosed general laxity of supervision, a diversion of the greater part of the credit balance of the water-supply fund, default in the payment of the dues of contractors and serious mal-practices."

Failure to deal adequately with the water-supply problem is also one of the severest counts in the indictment of the Hooghly-Chinsura municipality, which was superseded about a week after the municipal body of Burdwan. Hooghly-Chinsura is some 40 miles up the river from Calcutta, and is, among other things, an important educational center. Yet it suffered a breakdown in the public water supply last year, while a recent overhaul of its accounts by the divisional commissioners has revealed the fact that it is "practically bankrupt." In pronouncing sentence of supersession for a year the Bengal Government observes:

"After the most careful consideration, the government of Bengal have come to the conclusion that the municipal commissioners have persistently made defaults in the performance of their duties, and have proved themselves incompetent to conduct the administration of the municipality. They have been treated for years past with great patience, but have deliberately neglected the warnings and instructions given to them; and the governor-in-council is reluctantly forced to decide that temporary supersession is necessary in the interests of the ratepayers themselves."

In the case of the Hooghly-Chinsura municipality, the commissioners anticipated their supersession by resigning in a body. It is generally felt that this drastic punishment of two of the leading municipalities of Bengal has come at a most unfortunate time in view of the public discussion which is now going on in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme. Indeed, one Indian newspaper suggests that the Bengal Government has deliberately made an example of these bodies in order publicly to discredit the capacity of the Bengalis for self-government. This suggestion, may, however, be confidently denied.

"The party which stands for readjustment only," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "would lead us back, under the guise of patriotism, to a renewal of efforts which up to the moment of the war were absorbing our political thought to the exclusion of human well-being and its fundamental problems so long ignored. To such effort, the word reconstruction is by no means applicable, but simply rebuilding the old edifice on the old site."

"To understand the meaning of the word reconstruction, we must ask, What was it for which our people fought? Did they leave our shores to fight for a civilization to be estimated in tons or calculated in dollars, or was it for the maintenance of a great ideal? It is this vision which we hold in trust for those who fought in Flanders Fields. If this dream is to be realized, we shall have to begin the work of reconstruction in industry with a completely new conception of its aims and purposes. Our conception of industry must be changed, for instead of regarding it as an institution for the purpose of creating wealth, should it not be regarded as in the nature of a social service?"

"Industry has been for too long looked upon as the exclusive concern of capital, and regarded too little in the light of an enterprise in which there are four interested parties—capital, labor, management and the community. It is the community which provides the natural resources and power that underlie all production. Individuals may acquire titles by one means or another, but it is from the community and with the consent of the community that titles are held.

"In our reconstruction of industry we must aim at bringing about a system of joint control which will involve a change in the status of the worker, and give wider recognition to the rights of the community. The worker must be a partner, admitting him, along with capital and management, and representatives of the community, to round-table conferences in all that pertains to the conditions and circumstances of the employment.

"What is the Socialist state, as conceived by its radical exponents, other than the control of industry by the community, one of the parties of industry so long ignored? Revolutionary state socialism, Bolshevik, T. W. Wilson, syndicalism and all like movements are natural reactions against the monopoly of control exercised over industry by capital in the past.

"Let there be no mistake, for neither

## WARNINGS GIVEN TO THE UNITED STATES

People Are Urged by Sir Henry Babington Smith and James M. Beck to Be on Guard Against Anti-British Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Further warnings against anti-British propaganda in the United States have been made by Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British High Commissioner, and by James M. Beck, former assistant United States attorney-general. Sir Henry told the Pilgrim Society at their annual meeting that "poison is being poured into the ears of the American people, and, if they are not awake to the danger, it will have its murderous effect. I believe, however, that whatever attempts will be made, they will be powerless for evil, provided that we are on our guard against them."

Mr. Beck said there were two great currents running through the country, one in accord with Great Britain, and the other one of prejudice and passion against everything British. "A peace conference can meet, solemnly deliberate, engross elaborate treaties of peace, form leagues of nations, bind them together by yards of red tape, and attach signatures with many seals; but, when all is done, these will prove little more than scraps of paper unless behind them is the sentiment of unity and fraternity between the liberal forces of the world that have won the victory. We have fought together. We must remain together."

After adding that the process of readjustment is going on with surprising rapidity, Sir Henry said:

"There is just as much need of cooperation and unity now as there was during the war, and it is more difficult to maintain it. In the war the one paramount object was to defeat the enemy. In this we were all agreed. But now that the fighting is over and the compelling force of military necessity ceases to operate, divergent interests and desires begin to reappear, not only between nation and

nation, but it may be between different political parties, different social groups, or diverging national aspirations in the same country."

The governing idea underlying the League of Nations, Sir Henry urged, was that the reign of law which in civilized life governs the relations between individuals should be extended to govern the relations between nations.

Summing up the union of Great Britain and America during the war, Sir Henry declared that there were not wanting those who will try to efface that impression. "They do not hesitate to distort facts, to suggest vice or selfish motives and to appeal to every out-worn prejudice and animosity of the past." He concluded by declaring that the surest guarantee for the peace of the world, the firmest foundation for a League of Nations, lies in the understanding and friendship, the unshakable confidence between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Beck declared that the victory of the allied nations was one of sentiment; for it was the sentiment of the free peoples that enabled them to conquer the nations which had prepared for war.

"So far as Great Britain and America are concerned," he added, "it is easier now than ever before to develop this sentiment of fraternity, and I say this notwithstanding the efforts that are now being made in many ways to divide these two countries."

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## UTAH TO SEEK TITLE TO LANDS

Many Thousands of Acres Involved in Question Raised by State Land Commissioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Utah Legislature is to be asked to send representatives to the United States Congress with a view to having land now held by the federal government deeded to the State.

Decision to make the recommendation was adopted at a meeting of the State Board of Land Commissioners. Many thousands of acres of land are involved and the question is declared to be of the greatest importance not only to Utah but other western states. The decision was provoked by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. The case at issue was one in which Arthur A. Sweet sought to have the State of Utah deeded certain coal lands to him. Simultaneously with his application, the United States Government stepped in and stipulated that the State of Utah could not grant title.

A lawsuit ensued. In the United States District Court here, the government was declared to be within its rights and judgment was given in its favor. The State of Utah appealed and the case was heard before three judges of the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, which reversed the former decision. The United States then took an appeal before the Supreme Court with the result that the first decision was upheld and the judgment entered at St. Paul set aside.

As a consequence Mr. Sweet and the state of Utah have no claim to the land.

Utah was admitted to statehood in 1896, when Mr. Sweet held the acreage in dispute. The United States Government claimed that it was known then that the land was rich in minerals, and as a consequence no right was invested in the State of Utah when it became a State, other than to such lands known as school lands.

## WATER-POWER ACT IN MAINE EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A water-power investigation bill of some sort will undoubtedly be enacted at this session of the Maine Legislature. The exact provisions of the bill are difficult to forecast. There are two bills before the Legislature and the best points of each probably will be embodied in the final draft.

It was predicted early in the session that there would be a lobby to combat the water-power bills, but none has been in evidence. Electrical companies, particularly those engaged in the development of water power for industrial purposes, are taking the stand that, if the Legislature deems it wise to inaugurate such an investigation and put the State to that expense, they will offer no opposition. A few of the companies oppose the investigation on the ground that it serves to keep the situation in Maine unsettled, whereas they wish to see the law stabilized so that it will be safe to ask capital to come into Maine.

Mr. Beck said there were two great currents running through the country, one in accord with Great Britain, and the other one of prejudice and passion against everything British.

"There is just as much need of cooperation and unity now as there was during the war, and it is more difficult to maintain it. In the war the one paramount object was to defeat the enemy. In this we were all agreed. But now that the fighting is over and the compelling force of military necessity ceases to operate, divergent interests and desires begin to reappear, not only between nation and

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## NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Draft Government Bill for the restoration of trade-union customs and regulations, waived during the war, has not met with the acceptance of trade unionists, who consider that the bill provides all sorts of loopholes for the employers, while demanding from trade unions the observance of many formalities before restoration can become enforceable. Objection is taken to the fact that restoration is not provided for immediately, but only after peace is signed. In many ways the unions consider the draft bill does not properly safeguard them; they are, therefore, not prepared to accept the bill unless certain amendments and modifications to it are accepted. A long memorandum embodying the unions' proposed amendments and modifications has been presented to the government, and it is understood that, provided these are inserted in the bill, the measure will be introduced soon after the new Parliament assembles.

The Lace and Net Finishers Association of Nottingham recently pledged themselves during the next 10 years to refuse to trade with any firm in the Nottingham district which employed or reinstated any enemy alien who had been extradited or interned up to the close of the war, or who had left England during hostilities, or any firms who employed enemy aliens, other than those who had been allowed to remain in Nottingham during the war.

A scheme for a joint industrial council for the printing trade has been provisionally drafted, and it is anticipated will shortly be adopted.

The Prime Minister recently received a deputation of the employees of Woolwich Arsenal and discussed with them a number of points relating to work at the Arsenal. The Prime Minister arranged that representatives should be appointed to discuss various details with Sir James Stevenson of the Ministry of Munitions.

Members of the Workers' Union, numbering several thousands, together with representatives of the National Association of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, recently marched in procession to the Ministry of Munitions, where a deputation was received by Sir Thomas Munro. A demand was put forward for a minimum wage of 60s. a week for men in employment, and 50s. a week for those out of work until employment was found. A protest was also entered against the discharge of disabled soldiers and munition workers without provision being made for them, or without employment being offered them. In reply the deputation was informed that while no promise could be made as to the dismissal of employees, the ministry had the matter under consideration, and it was hoped some arrangement would be come to in course of three months. It was also stated that as far as possible women would be retained. The deputation was also reminded that the cotton operatives in Lancashire had been receiving only 24s. a week during the war.

## GARMENT WORKERS PAY RATE PENDING

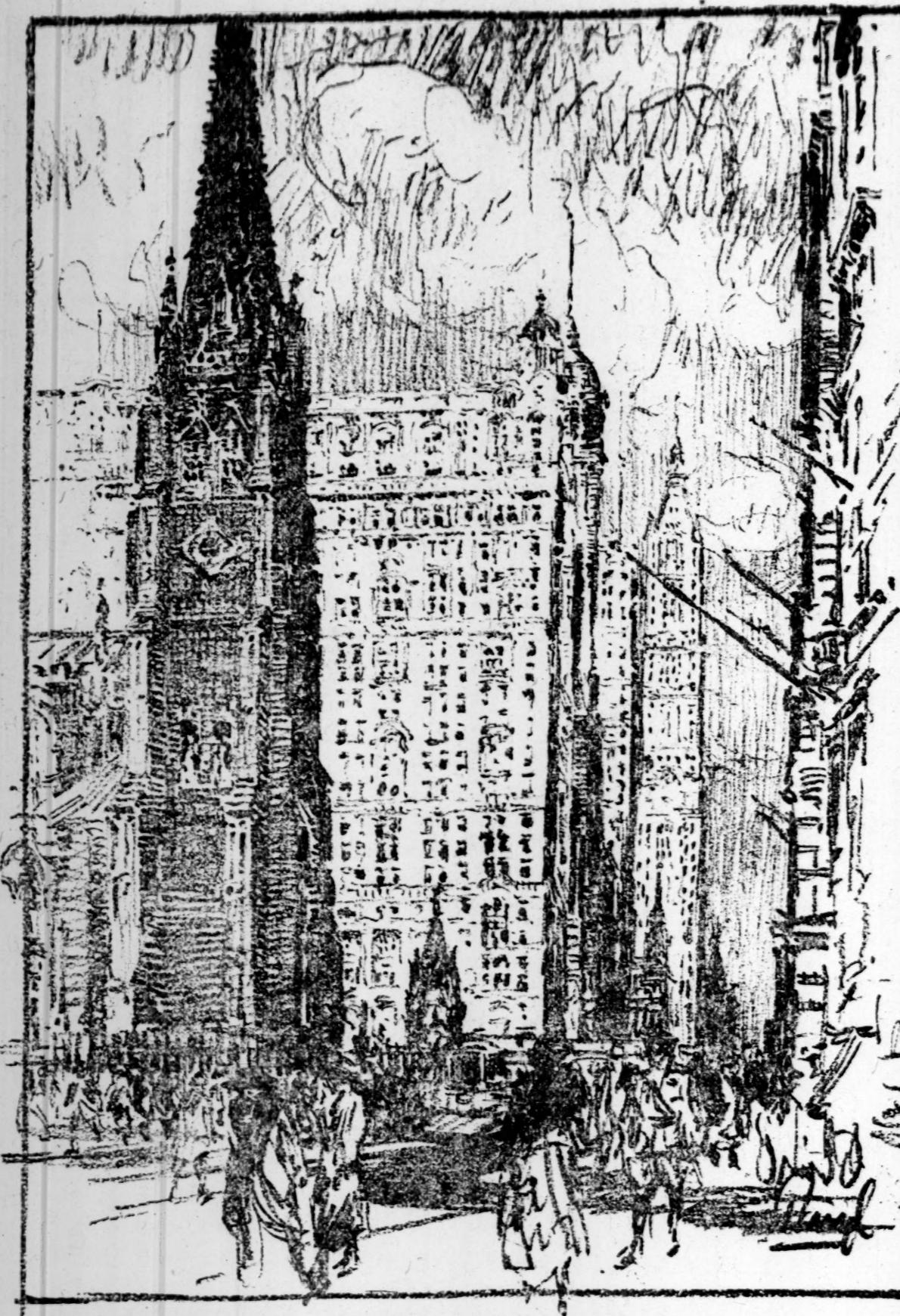
Strikers, Having Won Demand for  
44-Hour Week, Will Return  
—International Is Still Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Having won the 44-hour week, which was one of their principal demands during their three months' strike, some 55,000 workers on men's and boys' clothing will return to work on Monday in compliance with the recommendation of an advisory board, of which Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, was a member, according to an announcement made by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is believed that this adoption of a 44-hour week, which means an eight-hour working day with a Saturday half-holiday, will have a decided influence over the settlement of labor questions in other places, especially in large manufacturing centers.

In its preliminary report, the advisory board said that it could not yet reach a satisfactory conclusion concerning wages, and recommended that an investigator be appointed by the board, at the expense of both parties to the controversy, to inquire into the present basis of compensation and the cost of living. It also recommended that both parties agree upon an impartial chairman or adviser to adjudicate upon the various questions which come up from time to time in the industry, pending the establishment of machinery to carry into effect standards of efficiency, discipline and production.

A 44-hour week is one of the chief demands made by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, members of which have been on strike since Tuesday. How soon that and other demands will be met, Benjamin Schlesinger said on Friday he did not know. He added that negotiations were in progress with a number of independent manufacturers, and that it was possible that some would be settled on Monday and the workers involved return to their places. He added that no matter how long the strike was prolonged, the union would decline settlement until its demands were granted. The union says that it will not arbitrate the question of the 44-hour week, the demand that the employer's right to appeal to a board to review his discharge be recognized, or the question of speedy adjudication of disputes by such a board.



Lower Broadway, New York City  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## THE STREET THAT IS NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

Broadway is the only street of any importance in New York that refused to be laid out in a fashion that accorded with the neat, checkered evenness of all those hundreds of inconsequential streets that can never rise above the commonplaceness of a number. With the unrestricted freedom of one long accustomed to going its own sweet way, Broadway dashed out across Manhattan, taking its line of direction very much as a slate pencil might which was made suddenly to veer from its plodding course by the unexpected jog of an elbow.

Great cities the world over have their pet streets—streets whose names invariably envision individual eccentricities with astonishing vividness. Shanghai has its willow-bordered stretch of Bubbling Well Road which recalls a certain sense of luxurious well-being and quiet; the Rue de la Paix brings visions of jewels, delicate, dazzling or daring; St. James in London is inseparable from palaces; while Rome's Place Espagne means flowers piled in fragrant masses of color on the steps of sparkling fountains.

But Broadway—why "B'way" stands for such numbers of things as it means from Bowling Green to the city's limit, 19 miles away, that were to ask the man who knows it what Broadway means to him, he would doubtless fling his hands high, suggesting that you board a car and jump from one end to the other, and draw your own conclusions.

Its northern stretch, to begin at its far end, might lay claim to all the pleasantness of country solitude as it rambles close to the wooded bank of the Hudson; it is not for the stream of Hudson motorists who haunt its smooth surface and fill the clear air with the city street's clatter and the blue fumes of gasoline.

Traveling down its length, however, we come upon its residential districts, that part lined with the tall, immaculately appointed apartment houses, so unlike real homes, yet homes to so many. Sprinkled in with these are the countless small shops duplicated every ten blocks—the delicatessen, the stationer, the milliner, the tailor and what not—supplying the urgent demands of the thriving neighborhood. From Fifty-Ninth to Thirty-Fourth Street, Broadway gleams with its glittering lights at night, assuming in this guise its most celebrated rôle. Passing on down its length, for a space

it becomes almost dingy but, though far from beautiful, it is, if anything, more lively than ever, swarming with an army of garment makers.

The illustration shows it at its most impressive and dignified stage. Here, at the head of Wall Street, its sides are packed tight with the gigantic buildings so famous to all the world as "sky-scrappers"; they jostle each other as if with a grim determination to be on the spot; this, however, without crowding out Trinity—that happy reminder of an age when people believed there was still plenty of space on Manhattan. The Equitable and Singer buildings and the Woolworth's golden tower may cast their shadows across Broadway's humming throngs, but their impressions are flimsy compared to the sincerity of affection inspired in the hearts of the people by the gentle grace of Trinity's peaceful presence.

From Wall Street to Bowling Green seems just a step in descending Broadway's vast length, but it was from this treasured, old-fashioned bit of green, watered by the salty spray of New York Bay, that has grown the greatest Broadway the world has known.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Gen. C. J. Medzihovsky, commercial attaché to the Russian Embassy at Washington, District of Columbia, who is in the city, stated when interviewed that arrangements were being made to restore the Russian volunteer fleet service between Siberia and America.

These vessels will be released for trade purposes in March and he said one of the objects of his trip to this coast was to arrange for a port of call. He was not prepared to say whether Vancouver, Seattle, Washington, San Francisco or Los Angeles, California, would be selected as the terminus on this side of the Pacific.

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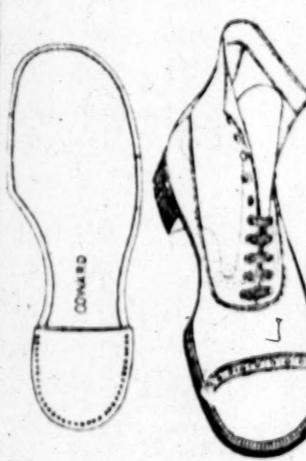
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## FEDERAL RAILWAY BOARD PROPOSED

Plan Outlined Provides for the  
Incorporation and Control of  
United States Lines, With the  
Full Power of Regulation

NEW YORK, New York—A solution of the railway problem offered by Victor Morawetz, lawyer, railroad director, and author of works dealing with laws of private corporations and banking and currency problems in the United States, provides for the creation of a Federal Railway Board, with supreme power to regulate and control the federal railway companies, for which it provides, the board to include a member of the President's Cabinet and others to be selected by the President with the advice and approval of the Senate. This board should organize 10 to 15 railway companies under an act of Congress, each of which should have the usual powers of railway companies and also power, subject to the approval of the Federal Railway Board, to acquire all or any existing lines of railway, so Mr. Morawetz's plan continues, existing lines to be consolidated in the federal corporations as directed by the board in such manner as to make 10 to 15 well-balanced railway systems. The financial situation is safeguarded by provision for the issue by each federal corporation of debentures and stock to have no nominal or par value, the principal, interest, and fixed dividends on their stocks to be guaranteed by the United States.

The plan continues that a specified number of the directors of each federal corporation be appointed by the Federal Railway Board, the rest to be elected by the stockholders of the corporation, all to be paid in salaries, with deductions for failure to attend meetings, and that all officers and directors be subject to removal by the board. Further, it is proposed that the Federal Railway Board have plenary and exclusive power of regulation of the federal corporations, that they shall appoint regional boards of regulation, and one central board of regulation, all of whose acts and decisions shall be subject to the supreme authority of the Federal Railway Board.

It proposes further that the act of Congress shall provide that each federal corporation pay state taxes on property located within the state; that issues of debentures and stock of the federal corporations be made only by authorization of the Federal Railway Board and for purposes approved by it; that accounts of each federal corporation be kept according to methods prescribed by the board, and detailed annual reports be published, also that the board have power to negotiate for the transfer of railway companies to a designated federal corporation, and for an exchange of their bonds and stocks for debentures and stock of the federal corporation.

SOLDIER RETRAINING  
PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—It was stated at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal by Maj. R. T. MacKeen, district vocational officer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, himself a returned officer, that the work of vocational training and reeducation among returned soldiers here had been so fruitful, due to the cooperation of the employers with the military authorities, that 80 percent of the retrained men had proved successful.

Major MacKeen dwelt on the necessity of cooperation between the industrial establishments of Canada and the military authorities, in order that the returned men might be given every possible chance to make good, and paid a tribute to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways for the manner in which they had not only employed returned soldiers, but instructed their foremen and sub-officials to see that the returned men were treated with every consideration, remembering that they were men who had given great service to their country.

Major MacKeen said that many of the men who had been reeducated were able to earn much higher wages than before enlisting. Training was carried on in 110 occupations, the men being given post-discharge pay while they were being retrained."

As far as Quebec is concerned, respect for constitutional authority is ingrained in the citizen from his earliest school years, and this respect continues throughout life. Naturally

this does not prevent the individual, or a collection of individuals—such as compose a labor union, for instance—from asserting their rights when they are made the subject of injustices, as has happened in the past.

"In my opinion the greatest antidote for any threatening Bolshevism is for a general return all round to the basic principles of social justice, such as prevailed before the present materialism and industrialism seized upon the world. Let employers look upon their employees as fellow human beings, worthy of respect as such and enjoying the same rights to life and well-being as themselves, and everything will be all right."

## LABOR CONGRESS STAND PROTESTED

American Federation Leaders in  
Atlanta Say Chicago Meeting  
Did Not Represent Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Labor leaders of Atlanta state emphatically that the great majority of the members of the American Federation of Labor disapprove of the attitude of the radicals at the National Labor Congress in Chicago. The Chicago meeting does not represent the spirit of organized labor as typified in the American Federation of Labor, they say. They declare that the opportunity for certain radical, Bolshevik elements to create a disturbance and secure impetus to their movement was seized upon and used to the fullest extent.

The meeting in Chicago was called, it is understood, by the International Workers Defense League largely to take steps for obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, whose sentence in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb incident in San Francisco had been commuted to imprisonment for life. This league, it is said, was organized solely for the purpose of working for Mooney.

Charles B. Gramling, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, said in this connection: "It is perfectly evident in the light of what has transpired in Chicago that the Bolshevik element is renewing its effort to destroy the American Federation of Labor. They have tried for years to remove Samuel Gompers from the presidency. It was the Industrial Workers of the World and the extreme radical element in the labor movement that controlled the meeting."

## INCREASE IN CHILD LABOR IS INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The war leaves us a legacy of increased child labor," says the National Child Labor Committee. "In the single State of Pennsylvania, in the last two years, the number of wage workers 14 and 15 years old has increased by 50 percent. This condition is not confined to Pennsylvania, but is found in all sections of the country. There has been a vast increase in the labor of children under 14 years old."

According to the committee, circumstances will make it more difficult for children to return to school now than it was for them to leave it. Although some are being dismissed from their work because of peace times, many are being retained because they are "cheap labor." The committee estimates that no less than 2,000,000 child workers in America will be protected when affairs return to normal.

## VOTE ON GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED

Central Labor Council at Seattle,  
Washington, Calls for Referendum  
on Issue of Acting in  
Sympathy With Shipworkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Every craft in Seattle organized labor is on the eve of determining a general strike by referendum vote in sympathy with the 30,000 shipyard workers who quit on Tuesday when the employers refused to sign a blanket agreement

allowing an increase in the pay of unskilled labor from \$4.64 to \$6. \$7 and \$8 a day. The Metal Trades Council, which represents the shipyards, asked the Central Labor Council on Wednesday night to call for a referendum. After some discussion and urging caution, the council adopted a referendum resolution. The date named for the proposed strike is Feb. 1. Passage of the resolution means that every local federation will vote on a general strike.

T. H. Bolton, delegate from the Bakers Union and labor member of the City Council, led the opposition, asking why proceedings for a strike vote were being rushed. "Are we going to run this labor council for the labor movement or a few wobblies?" he asked. "I am tired of grandstanding by our hot-air merchants. We of the labor movement who have worked for 20 years to get for Seattle labor the conditions most of them now enjoy are not going to vote to throw away all we have gained without serious thought. The metal trades considered this strike 30 days before their referendum."

The longshoremen quit work on Thursday to vote on a strike. Many cool union men who walked out against their wishes, are quietly working against the general strike referendum.

Formation of a soldiers, sailors and workingmen's council by striking shipyard and metal workers, appeared in the shipyard strike at Tacoma today. At a meeting in the labor temple it was voted unanimously to proceed with the organization designed to enroll the returning soldiers and sailors with the workers in the city, ostensibly to give assistance to former army and navy men, until they are again employed, and to prevent them from taking the places of organized men on strike. Boiler-makers led the discussions, which contained such epithets as "kept press," "Wall street curs," and "white shirt factory gents."

Formation of a committee on organization of five each from the Socialists, I. W. W. and American Federation of Labor, was authorized.

The feeling in employing circles in Seattle and Tacoma in regard to this movement, is that it is intended to obligate returned soldiers in such a way that they will be helpless should it become necessary to use the military to maintain orderly government.

METAL PROCESS DEVELOPED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—Queen's University, Kingston, has lately investigated Canadian chrome ore, and a process has been worked out for making chromium metal, one of the constituents of Haynes' stellite alloys, extensively used for tool steel. As the other chief constituent of these alloys, the metal cobalt, is manufactured in Deloro, Ontario, where chromium and the stellite alloys are now being made, the importance of the research may be realized.

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## SALOONS BECOME COMMUNITY CLUBS

Centers in Some New York City Districts Popular With Men and Boys—Buildings Taken Over as They Are Vacated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Making over saloons into clubs for the neighborhoods, and incidentally into Americanization centers, is a part of the work now being carried on by the Lenox Hill Settlement here. The activity is finding favor throughout the communities in which it is being carried on, even among keepers of saloons still running. Often those saloon keepers are members of the clubs themselves, or their sons are members of the boys' club which has been established in what was until recently a large mid-block saloon. Three saloons have already been taken over and turned into clubs, and two more will be taken over soon.

The plan was proposed by Miss Rosalie Manning, head worker of the settlement, and is financed by a wealthy resident of the city, who declines to be known publicly, but prefers to use his money for good purposes at home, rather than put it into war work or overseas service, according to E. F. Hanaburgh, one of the settlement workers, who showed the boys' club in action to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and told of the work being accomplished in that and the two clubs for men.

This particular district, Mr. Hanaburgh explained, harbors nearly every nationality of Europe. It has been found wise to establish the clubs according to nationality. One of the saloons has been given over largely to Italians, the other to Hungarians, and soon the Bohemians will have one of their own, and other nationalities as fast as the work can be pushed and the funds acquired.

Just as the saloon has been known as the poor man's club, so will these reconstructed saloons become the clubs of the neighborhood, clubs run by the people and for the people. They are the center of the social, educational and aesthetic life of the community, and it is here that the prime effort is to make all the members truly American. So far the men's clubs have been formed around the night-school classes, while the principal and teachers of a public school near by have cooperated. An interesting the boys in the club established for them.

The Italians are organized about a year ago. They do not admit their women to membership, but once a month they have a home night in their saloon-clubhouse, which is attended by the whole family, children and all.

The Hungarians have a different policy. Fully one-third of their membership consists of women, for the reason that the women insist upon belonging, and the men do not want them left out.

"The characteristics of the two clubs, however, are entirely different," said Mr. Hanaburgh. "In the Italian club, for instance, the members make a strong point of civic education and taking out their naturalization papers. For amusement, they like to play pool, checkers and cards, and they are very fond of reading. Consequently, they are acquiring a library of both English and Italian books, and they also have daily papers in both languages. Then, too, they have a band, of which they are extremely proud.

"The Hungarians, on the other hand, do not care so much for reading or for civic education, but like to sit around and talk. They, too, are fond of music, and are organizing an orchestra among themselves. They have an engineers' club, a chess club, and a club of artists is being formed. These clubs are entirely self-governing, and elect all their own officers, with the exception of the representative of the settlement house, who makes constant report on their progress. This representative, moreover, is one of their own nationality."

The boys' club, it was explained, is made up of number of groups based on age and school trades. Each group has its regular meeting times, which are arranged to take place in what was formerly the back room of the

## Let Your Children Wear Acrobat Shoes

—Because of the common sense that is in them in leather and design and workmanship—  
—Your children will enjoy Acrobat shoes—  
—If out of the city—order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles.  
—A Russia Tan Lace Boot "Acrobat"—with Tan calf or white elk uppers. Sizes 5 to 8, \$3.50; 8½ to 12, \$4.25; 12½ to 2, \$5.00.  
Remember Acrobat Shoes

Bullock's  
Los Angeles

Los Angeles Distributing Company  
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.  
732 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed  
Throughout Southern California  
GUARANTEED AND BONDED  
Special attention to the introduction of  
National Products.

saloon. The large front room is fitted up with game tables, and has a small library of books that boys prefer. This is open to all the boys all the time. The windows of this room are left uncurtained so that the mothers of the neighborhood may look in upon their sons' pleasures, and it is said that there is nearly always a goodly audience of them to be found looking in each evening.

There is no question of nationality among the boys, they are all young Americans and pay no attention to the fact that their parents were born in Hungary, or Bohemia, or any other land outside the United States. The race question neither troubles nor interests them.

Mr. Hanaburgh repeated that the action in taking over these saloons had created no antagonism among the saloon keepers still operating in the neighborhood, and that as prohibition was enforced, more and more of these "men's clubs" and neighborhood information centers would be taken over, and save for the elimination of liquor and gambling, be the men's clubs as formerly, or better, real community centers.

## SOCIALISTS BAR THE LABOR PARTY

Members Warned to Stay Out, Not to Indorse It and to Refrain From Criticism—Statement by Socialist Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Confronted with the development of labor parties in Chicago, New York and elsewhere, which threaten to absorb much of the labor vote on which the Socialist party relies in its self-designated position as the political party of labor, the Socialist Party this week warned its members to stay out of the Labor Party, to refrain from endorsing it, and, despite its possible attractive attitude, to withhold judgment of it. The statement to the Socialist membership was drawn up by the national executive committee of the party, which has been in session several days this week in Chicago. It runs for the most part as follows:

"The formation of labor parties in several of the larger cities has aroused the interest of members of the Socialist Party. This new political party, an expression of the radicalism of the times, as well as a protest against the conservatism of the American Federation of Labor, may spread to other industrial centers. In view of this possibility, we, the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, remind every Socialist Party member:

"1. That state and national constitutions of the Socialist Party forbid members from joining any other political organization.

"2. That indorsement of any other political organization by any member of subdivision of the Socialist Party is equally prohibited.

"3. That even though the new Labor Party may proclaim in favor of industrial democracy, may enunciate the fact of the class struggle, and may profess internationalism, the history of all such organizations has shown that they must be judged by their deeds rather than their promises.

"Socialist Party members are asked to view this new political venture in the light of these facts. They should understand that it was the persistent and uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party, together with the sweep of late events, which accounts for the radical expressions in Labor Party platforms. It is only by continuing our position and economic interpretation of events that we can hope to organize the workers so they will not only declare for industrial democracy, but will act through the Socialist Party to gain this goal.

"On the other hand, our members must realize the futility of destructive criticism of this new Labor Party. Where the Labor Party is dominated by old party politicians and corrupt influences, there we must oppose the Labor Party. But where it is a rank-and-file movement, declaring for independent political action, based upon the class struggle, we must refrain from criticism, which would result in enmities and hostilities."

## INTERESTS BEHIND WET ADVERTISING

Hotel and Real Estate Men Declared to Be Back of Association Publishing Statements Opposed to National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, which recently hesitated to tell representative of The Christian Science Monitor just who was back of its large advertisements urging protection of "personal rights," warning against Bolshevism, and otherwise describing the alleged ills which prohibition would inflict upon the people of the United States, has now thrown off its mask, and a majority of hotel men and certain real estate interests are revealed as backers.

The association, originally active in attempts to ward off ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, is evidently the thing upon which the brewers and distillers are fixing their hopes for something to turn up against prohibition. The association is now planning a campaign for the repeal of the amendment, or for an attack upon its constitutionality in the courts.

To this end every hotel association in the country is being provided with petitions for circulation among hotel patrons. Civic, patriotic, commercial and other organizations will be urged to join this back-firing campaign, while the lawyers employed by the association will try to find some basis upon which they can drag into the courts an issue already approved by the representatives of the people in nearly all the states.

Now the chief cause for the protests from hotel men is their belief that the loss of the liquor business will cut down their own revenues to an extent justifying the protests. On this point the Anti-Saloon League has many records, of which the following are typical:

J. A. Atkinson, president of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Association: "The hotel men of Colorado have learned that the most prosperous year in their history was the boozeyless year of 1916, the first under prohibition. Never was there such a tourist trade, never was more money spent and never were people more happy and enthusiastic over Colorado";

Ed C. Berry, proprietor of the Hotel Berry, Athens, Ohio: "In my answer to your question as to whether a hotel can be operated successfully without a bar, let me answer you by telling you that Hotel Berry has been running for just 25 years without the selling of liquor and has made money and been one of the most successful hotels in this part of the State. Not only have we run a strictly temperance hotel, but we have actively engaged in all the temperance movements and have suffered no loss of business from such action. The traveling men of today as a rule do not require the bar, nor would they patronize it if it were open to them. I find the sentiment among them rapidly changing, and the majority of them are anti-saloon men."

In answer to the question, What has been the effect of prohibition on hotel trade? the following replies were received:

From the Governor of Arizona: "Hotel trade unexcelled, cots in bedrooms, corridors and roofs all winter." From the Governor of Colorado: "Hotel trade over the State has not been injured."

From the Governor of North Da-

kota: "I cannot say with any certainty about this. Where all are dry I do not see where it would give advantage to any, or disadvantage."

From the Governor of Utah: "The hotel trade continued good all last year (1917) but I am told it is not so good this year, due not to prohibition, but to a falling off in the tourist travel because of conditions brought about by the war."

From the Governor of South Dakota: "As to the effect on the hotel trade, the business is very good, due in part, of course, to other causes."

From the Mayor of Tucson, Arizona: "Hotels are overflowing. One hotel is being enlarged by 100 rooms. A new hotel of 86 rooms is being built."

From Denver, Colorado: "Hotel men here claim the best results. At any rate, we know that the hotel business is booming for some reason."

From Pueblo, Colorado: "We have three hotels, all of which claim an increased business since the State went into prohibition."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN PEACE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—The New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, representing two-thirds

of the employers of the State, passed resolutions on Thursday condemning the United States Employment Service. The association agrees that the service is now planning a campaign for the repeal of the amendment, or for an attack upon its constitutionality in the courts.

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ance hotel, but we have actively

engaged in all the temperance move-

ments and have suffered no loss of

business from such action. The em-

ployer is making adequate provision

to take care of the men who want to

come back after leaving the service.

Several St. Louis concerns have gone

even further. They have applied to

the War Department and the command-

ers of cantonments asking that certain

skilled workers be discharged as early

as possible.

"It brings the largest results with

the least expenditure."

"It prevents any small section or

subdivision of the government from

pulling down the whole government.

"It gives law enforcement officers

the power of the government back

of them which individuals who attempt

law enforcement do not have.

"It trains up a force of specialists

by the government to handle the

most difficult part of the govern-

ment's work.

"It puts system and method into

law enforcement activities."

"It has been deemed best to make

the Internal Revenue Commissioner

the chief law enforcement official. The

reason for this is that this department

has dealt with the liquor traffic

through the years. The machinery

is already built. The old policy of

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

## BASKETBALL TO START IN EAST

Intercollegiate League Will Open Race of 1919 This Evening, but No Championship Title or Trophy Is to Be Awarded

## INTERCOLLEGiate BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
1901-Yale	Yale	5	2	.625
1902-Yale	Yale	5	2	.625
1903-Yale	Yale	1	1	.500
1904-Columbia	Columbia	10	0	1.000
1905-Columbia	Columbia	8	0	1.000
1906-Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
1907-Yale	Yale	9	1	.900
1911-Columbia	Columbia	7	1	.857
1912-Columbia	Columbia	8	2	.800
1913-Cornell	Cornell	1	1	.500
1914-Cornell-Columbia	Cornell-Columbia	8	2	.800
1915-Yale	Yale	8	2	.800
1916-Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	9	2	.818
1917-Yale	Yale	9	1	.900
1918-Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	9	1	.900

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—The Intercollegiate Basketball League is scheduled to open its season of 1919 this evening with the University of Pennsylvania, champions of 1918, meeting Columbia University on the Morningdale Heights courts in the first game of the year. No championship title or trophy is to be awarded this year, owing to the fact that two of the colleges which make up this league are unable to put teams in the field and three of the colleges need only one more championship to win permanent possession of the challenge trophy.

Cornell University and Dartmouth College are the two members which will not take part in the race. Cornell will, however, have a basketball five and will meet most of the members in games which will not figure in the league race. Pennsylvania, Columbia, Yale and Princeton are the four teams which are to compete in the league.

Owing to the fact that it is only a short time since the colleges resumed a peace footing and some of the members of the basketball squads have only recently returned from war service, it is extremely difficult to forecast which of the four teams is the leading candidate for first place this winter. Pennsylvania with several veterans and L. W. Jourdet again coaching looks to be very strong, while reports from Columbia indicate that the Blue and White will have a pretty good team. Reports from Princeton indicate that F. W. Luehring, the veteran coach of the Orange and Black, is getting together a good squad and it will not be at all surprising if the Tigers are again engaged in a great battle with Pennsylvania, as was the case in 1918 when they finished only one game behind the winners. Yale is an unknown quantity, as little has been learned from the Eli camp, but basketball has been a pretty popular sport at New Haven, Connecticut, and the Blue can be depended upon to put up a good battle.

Twelve games are on the schedule as announced by Ralph Morgan, secretary of the organization. The final game will be played March 14, when Pennsylvania meets Princeton, at Princeton, New Jersey. The only traditional date that has survived the war is that of the Yale-Princeton game, at Princeton, which will be held, as for many years past, Feb. 22. The schedule follows:

Jan. 25—Pennsylvania vs. Columbia, at New York; 31—Columbia vs. Princeton, at Princeton; Pennsylvania vs. Yale, at New Haven.

Feb. 5—Columbia vs. Yale, at New Haven; 12—Princeton vs. Columbia, at Philadelphia; 18—Princeton vs. Columbia, at New York; 18—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 22—Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; 26—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

March 1—Yale vs. Columbia, at New York; 8—Princeton vs. Yale, at New Haven; 14—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton, at Princeton.

## GLASGOW RANGERS SCORE EIGHT GOALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow Rangers made Kilmarnock look like schoolboys by their superiority in the Scottish League Association football game on Dec. 21. The Rangers were irresistible, and that combined with lack of dash in the opposition, enabled them to run in eight goals without any reply. The Rangers have now scored 49 goals to date and have had their own defense penetrated on only six occasions.

Greenock Morton, at present second in the league, had as much as they could do to secure the goal which gave them the victory against Third Lanark, and Celtic only just did it by the odd goal in three against Hamilton Academicals. Queen's Park and Ayr United each won by 1 to 0 against Clyde and the Airdrieons respectively. Two drawn games were played at Dumbarton and Falkirk. On the former ground Partick Thistle shared a couple of goals, while the Hearts participated in a goalless game at Falkirk. Motherwell's victory over the Hibernians was flawless, the score being 3 to 0. Clydebank, paying a visit to the St. Mirren enclosure, were beaten by 2 to 1.

## HARVARD REENGAGES DUFFY

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Hugh Duffy, former major league baseball player, has been reengaged as coach of the Harvard varsity and freshman baseball squads for 1919. Duffy succeeded Fred Mitchell, president and manager of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, as Harvard coach in 1917, but owing to the war has not yet had a chance to coach a real Harvard varsity nine.

## OTTAWA TAKES A CLOSE GAME

Defeats Toronto in the National Hockey League Championship Series by a Score of 3 to 2

## NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Year	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
1901-Yale	Yale	5	2	.625
1902-Yale	Yale	5	2	.625
1903-Yale	Yale	1	1	.500

1904-Columbia

1905-Columbia

1906-Pennsylvania

1907-Yale

1911-Columbia

1912-Columbia

1913-Cornell

1914-Cornell-Columbia

1915-Yale

1916-Pennsylvania

1917-Yale

1918-Pennsylvania

1919-Yale

1920-Yale

1921-Yale

1922-Yale

1923-Yale

1924-Yale

1925-Yale

1926-Yale

1927-Yale

1928-Yale

1929-Yale

1930-Yale

1931-Yale

1932-Yale

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2003-Yale

2004-Yale

2005-Yale

2006-Yale

2007-Yale

2008-Yale

2009-Yale

2010-Yale

2011-Yale

2012-Yale

2013-Yale

2014-Yale

2015-Yale

2016-Yale

2017-Yale

2018-Yale

2019-Yale

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Less Industrial Activity Is Noted, and Lower Prices for Commodities Anticipated—Market Reflects the Quieter Tendency

More concern is manifested over the industrial situation than in many months past. There has been a decided let-up in activity in various lines. It is estimated, for example, that the steel mills are operating 65 per cent of capacity, compared with 100 per cent about two months ago. A cabled interview with Charles M. Schwab from the American headquarters in Europe quotes him as saying that he expects an era of industrial depression in the United States, and that there will be little business expansion for a long time. It has not been long since Mr. Schwab expressed views that were the very opposite of those with which he is credited in the cable dispatch. Other big men of affairs also have recently expressed themselves as believing that good times are ahead.

There is no doubt that the continued high prices for commodities of various kinds are responsible for the present comparative industrial quietude. Prices must come down more rapidly, it is believed, before many will be willing to risk capital in new undertakings. There is much new business awaiting, and when prices of raw materials have receded to such an extent that this new business can be undertaken without risk of loss there will be a revival in all lines, and it may come suddenly.

The stock market has reflected the quiet tendency in industrial affairs. The movement has been downward, with occasional rallies, for some time. Prices of industrial stocks have been particularly depressed. There has been quite a large output of new securities, and this has helped to accentuate the decline. The total output of new securities for this month is estimated at \$200,000,000. Coming on top of the recent Liberty Loan and with another new Liberty Victory Loan not far off, it is little wonder that stocks have sold off. There are also great bargains in nearly all classes of bonds. There is nothing to be worried about in this situation, for it will eventually right itself. Just how long the period of readjustment will last depends very largely upon how men approach the big economic problems now before them.

A further step in federal reserve evolution is the passage by the United States Senate of the bill permitting reserve banks to apply earnings to increase surplus until equal to 100 per cent of capital, with an amendment to terminate the provision on Dec. 31, 1919, the purpose being to stimulate the sale of Liberty bonds. The present limit is 40 per cent, so far attained only by the New York Reserve Bank.

The increase in power of the Federal Reserve system and its enormous growth in assets during 1918 was in no small degree the result of increase in membership. The system today numbers approximately 3700 institutions, of which 930 are under state charter. These institutions possess resources of more than \$7,000,000,000 and represent approximately 75 per cent of the assets of the commercial banks of the country eligible for membership. A strong interest is being exhibited by national institutions in authority to exercise fiduciary powers which the act of Sept. 26, 1918, permits the Federal Reserve Board to grant them.

"The situation," says the Federal Reserve Board's January bulletin, "points to a gradual evolution of a more or less homogeneous and uniform type of banking institution, irrespective of whether such institution be organized under national or state charter."

The Reserve Board calculates that from August, 1914, the United States stock of gold has increased \$1,071,660,000 to Dec. 10, 1918. More than \$2,000,000 of gold has been impounded by the federal reserve banks, and the board is of opinion that this stock will ultimately reach \$2,500,000,000. Both gold and gold certificates have already disappeared from circulation, currency now largely consisting of federal reserve notes, national bank notes and federal reserve bank notes.

The underwriting syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the conversion of United Kingdom two-year notes due Feb. 1, to buy all bonds for which application is not made by note-holders, constitutes a new departure in international financing, and indicates the belief of those most familiar with the issuance of foreign government bonds in this country that the conversion privilege these notes possess is an attractive one. Hereto fore financing by foreign governments has been entirely on a short-term basis, part of it collaterally secured, part unsecured. United Kingdom notes which mature Feb. 1 are part of an issue of \$250,000,000, of which \$100,000 was paid off Feb. 1, 1918. The \$250,000,000 United Kingdom notes maturing last September were likewise paid off in cash.

## AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO

NEW YORK, New York—Hornblower & Weeks announce that subscription books of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation stock syndicate were closed Thursday afternoon, all the stock offered having been sold. This was the first large common stock issue offered in a long time and the first opportunity the public had to participate in the financing of any of the properties taken over by the alien property custodian and sold to American owners.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Best Sugar	69	70	68	69
Am Can. & Pdry	46	47	46	47
Am Lns. & Fds.	90	91	89	90
Am Linen	190	195	190	193
Am Smelting	69	71	69	71
Am Sugar	112	113	112	113
Am H. & L. pfds	82	83	81	81
Am Tel. & Tel.	100	101	100	101
Anaconda	58	59	58	59
Bald Loco	68	69	68	69
Beth Steel B	59	61	59	61
Beth Stl 8% pfds	102	102	100	102
B R T	20	20	19	20
Can Pacific	158	158	158	158
Chase Oil	54	55	54	55
C. M. & St. P.	20	20	19	20
Chi R I & Pac	22	23	22	23
C R I & P. 6%	63	63	63	63
C R I & P. 7%	73	73	73	73
China	33	33	33	33
Conn. Prod.	48	48	47	48
Cookson Steel	54	55	54	55
Cuba	24	24	23	24
Cuba Cane pfds	55	55	54	55
Erie	16	16	16	16
Gen Elec	150	150	150	150
Gen Motors	123	123	123	123
Goodyear	58	61	58	60
Gold N. G.	37	38	37	38
Gt North pfds	27	27	27	27
Inspiration	45	45	45	45
Int M. M. pfds	102	104	101	102
Kelly Spring	72	77	72	76
Kennecott	32	32	32	32
Max Motor	27	27	27	28
Mobile Steel	165	171	163	171
Mo Pacific	24	24	24	24
N Y Central	72	73	72	72
N Y N H & H	29	29	28	29
Pan-Am Pet	67	69	67	69
Penn	44	45	44	45
Penn Arrow	40	40	40	40
Ray Cons	20	20	20	20
Reading	79	79	78	78
Rep I & Stl	73	74	73	74
So Pac	98	99	97	98
Sou. Railway	27	27	27	27
Texas Co	188	189	185	189
Student	48	49	48	49
Pacific	49	49	48	49
U S Rubber	127	127	126	127
U S Steel	90	92	90	92
U S Steel pfds	114	114	114	114
Ualt. Copper	70	71	69	71
Western Union	87	87	87	87
Westinghouse	41	41	41	41
Willys-Overland	23	24	23	24
Total sales	605,000	shares		

\*Ex-dividend.

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3% ps	98.54	98.58	98.50	98.54
L L 4% ps	93.40	93.40	92.40	92.20
L L 4% ps	80.50	80.50	80.50	80.50
L L 4% ps	94.78	94.78	94.60	94.61
L L 4% ps	92.58	92.58	92.50	92.54
L L 4% ps	94.52	94.60	94.30	94.50

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Secs 5%	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Anglo-French 5%	97.40	97.40	97.40	97.40
City Bordeax 6%	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50
Clyde 6%	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50
City of Dept 6%	98.50	98.50	98.50	98.50
French Rep 5%	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50
U K 5% 1919	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50
U K 5% 1919	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50
U K 5% 1921	98.50	98.50	98.50	98.50
U K 5% 1927	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50

\*Ex-dividend.

## STOCK DIVIDENDS ARE NOT TAXABLE

	Open	High	Low	Last
A. A. Chem. co.	100	100	99	100
Am Elec.	112	112	112	112
Am Elec. pfds	400	400	400	400
Am Elec. T. Co.	112	112	112	112
Baldwin Loco.	100	100	99	100
Beth. & Ma.	80	80	79	80
Beth. & St. P.	117	118	117	118
Beth. & St. P.	80	80	79	80
Conn. & Ind.	100	100	99	100
Conn. & Ind.	100	100	99	100
East Butte	8	8	8	8
Fairbanks	54	54	53	54
Granby	71	71	71	71
Greene Jan.	43	43	43	43
late H. & H.	29	29	29	29
North Butte	102	102	102	102
Oil Dominion	24	24	24	24
Oncoclea	49	49	49	49
Pond Creek	13	13	13	13
Stewart	33	33	32	33
Swifts Co.	122	122	122	122
United Fertil.	159	159	159	159
U S Smelting	44	44	44	44

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	38	42
Aetna Explos.	67	71
Beth. & G.	74	74
Big Ledge		

## MUSIC

Music in Chicago  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Of the operatic happenings of the week the most important has been the production of Catalan's "Loreley," which was presented to the patrons of the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium on Friday, Jan. 17. Interpreted for the first time in America on this occasion, "Loreley" was a novelty only in a modified sense, for the composition had been brought out at Turin in 1890 and it was, indeed, a revision of a work which, entitled "Elda," had been heard for the first time—also—at Turin—in 1880. In the first form "Loreley" had been, as to its text, the inspiration of Carlo d'Ormeville, but in making the revision that author was assisted by A. Zanarolini, who reduced the opera from four acts to three and who otherwise improved the construction as a whole.

At the time in which Catalan set down the music of his score the influence of Richard Wagner was considerably more potent than it is now. The Italian composer did not escape it. To be sure the plot of the opera is itself suggestive of "Tannhäuser" and the Rhinemaidens who appear in two of the scenes recall "Die Göttterdammerung," but the music also is in keeping with the Wagnerian reminiscences of the book. Catalan, however, was inescapably an Italian in his devotion to tune—and there is no lack of melody in "Loreley."

Although the opera has been heard on occasions in Italy, and was given in London more than a decade ago, it is not one of those lucky masterpieces that linger long in the memories of men. Perhaps the subject is an unlucky one. There have been many Loreleys, and not one has survived. The omen did not look particularly cheerful on Friday, for the public enthusiasm was nothing much more than moderately polite.

While most settings of the legend offer the picturesque moment in which Loreley sits upon a rock in the river and combs her golden hair, there are various versions as to the reasons that brought her there. In Catalan's setting the nymph has been loved as a guileless country girl by Walter, the lord of Oberwesel, who, however, was affianced to Anna of Rehberg, niece of the Margrave of Birberich. Loreley, discovering that she has been trifled with, gives herself to Alberich, the Rhinegod, in return for the endowment of irresistible loveliness. With this snare she lures the faithless Walter to his end in the river.

Mr. Campagnini presented an effective performance of the opera. Miss Raisa originally had been scheduled to sing the part of the heroine, but she was unable to appear and Miss Anna Fitzli learned the part in a few days. While Miss Fitzli could not quite look the part, her voice is one of admirable charm and she used it to good advantage in Catalan's music. Miss Macbeth interpreted the rôle of Anna and did it well. The men were Virgilio Lazzari, who played the part of the Margrave; Giacomo Rimini, the exponent of Hermann, the friend of Walter, and Alessandro Dolci, who brought about an effective presentation of the susceptible swain who came to his undoing by neglecting the maxim that one should be off with the old love before one is on with the new. Mr. Polacco conducted and made as much as possible of Catalan's score.

There was a generous Italian flavoring given to the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon, Jan. 17, and Saturday evening. The pièce de résistance was the D major symphony by Sgambati, but the scheme of art also comprised two other Italian compositions—the prelude to the third act of Spinnelli's "A Basso Porto" and the D major concerto for violin by Paganini. The symphony had not previously been performed by the orchestra and it proved itself to be well-made music, lacking in the sweep and surge of inspiration and not particularly exciting in any other way. Mr. DeLamarre and his players put all possible skill and enthusiasm into the interpretation—but the symphony was only moderately acclaimed.

The prelude to Spinnelli's fiery opera—the work had been made known to America in the late nineties—was interesting and colorful. Other purely symphonic offerings were Leo Sowerby's "A Set of Four," which had been performed last season, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's brilliant "Capriccio Espagnol." Mr. Sowerby's four pieces in the style of Percy Grainger do credit to his great talent, but owing to the unceasing searchings for piquant harmony and novel orchestral effect the music tires one long before the end is reached. Harry Weisbach presented a brilliant account of Paganini's concerto.

On Sunday, Jan. 20, John McCormack returned to give a recital in the Auditorium. Jascha Heifetz filled Orchestra Hall and Ossip Gabrilowitsch taxed the capacity of Kimball Hall. The playing of the last-named artist in a Chopin program was of extraordinary charm. Mr. Gabrilowitsch is the poet par excellence among the present-day pianists. It will probably be long before the B minor sonata by the Polish master will be played again with the ineffable beauty of tone and the moving poetry of style that graced its interpretation at this recital.

Philadelphia Notes  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Toscha Seidel played for an audience that packed the gallery and hall filled the lower floor of the Metropolitan Opera House, under the auspices of the Friends of Music and Art. The young violinist shows that the indisputable branding-iron of Auer has been upon him but the talent was there or more admittance and precept could not have wrought so excellently. It

is a great satisfaction to find a young player whose first care is for the fundamentals and not the ornaments. Seidel's playing is solidly right in the essentials. He puts his fingers down hammerwise, as though he were driving his own nails into the finger board. Thus is the string securely held, instead of squirming over the finger-tips. He is not ashamed to draw a bow at a precise right angle over the strings, or to use the bow for the whole of its length when there is a reason. He is the sort of player who—triumphantly riding the whirlwind of technique—is not too proud to play scales behind the scenes. Once when Paderewski went to Boston in the old days, a woman engaged in the next room at the Hotel Brunswick so she might enjoy a free concert through the keyhole. Poland's new Premier obstinately refrained from sonatas and nocturnes and played scales. His listening neighbor was disgusted—she felt cheated and moved out.

Seidel put on his program two new compositions of Philadelphia men—the minuet of Frederick Hahn (once a violinist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra) and the "Rappelle-toi" of Joel Belov, a violinist in the Philadelphia Orchestra. Both morceaux had movement and melody and proved acceptable. A striking encore was a Jewish lament by Achron, played in profoundly elegiac fashion.

Alfred Cortot, the French pianist, was heard with Povla Frisch in an afternoon recital. Madame Frisch descended Gretschmannoff's "La Steppe" with convincing projection of its drab and somber atmosphere and with the relief of a sun-dappled mood before the close. Chabrier's dainty patterning "Villanelle des Petits Carnards" went very well, and is recommended to those who are looking about for little songs that will please children at afternoon entertainments. If children are pleased the grown-ups are likely to be satisfied. Madame Frisch places her chief reliance not on the tones of stentor but on the subtle craft of temperament and sentiment.

Alfred Cortot plays so well that his remarkableness is scarcely realized until he has ceased to play. Whether he touches the keys with thistledown lightness or with all his manual avoidups, he never misappplies his kinetic force, nor does he become paroxysmal and chaotic. His pedawork is most discreet and reticent and while—as one skilled musician present said—he never forgets that the piano is an instrument of persuasion, he induces the piano to give forth in certain passages almost the tonal continuity of a wind instrument.

"The Bohemian Girl" as revived by the amateurs of the admirable Philadelphia Operatic Society in the thirty-eighth performance (during the 12 years of the society's existence) brought forth no new and striking talent, for Kathryn McGinley, noble who successfully essayed the name-part, Eva A. Ritter as Buda, Paul Volkman the lover Thaddaeus, Horace Hood the Count, Charles Shuttleworth the heavy villain and Herman Bab the Florestan, were all veterans who for some years have "trod the boards" as the stilted thespian used to say. Mr. Shuttleworth's Devilshoof might have walked right out of the recent stage version of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" with all the war-paint of the pirate's calling; and when in the Count's palace he purloined an alarm clock and it went off in his hands, the anachronism was diverting. Wissi Lepis led, and it may be imagined that the director of amateur opera has his hands full. The Metropolitan Opera Company with exemplary generosity lent costumes and scenery. The operatic society, which is supported by tremendous audiences and a long list of subscribing associate members, is doing a most praiseworthy thing in holding open the door to golden opportunity for many young singers of modest means who otherwise would have the slimmest chance of an early hearing.

Jacques Thibaud was the soloist for the Philadelphia Orchestra. His is the art of the miniaturist in violin playing, but he moved outspoke admiration with his beautiful performances of Mozart's E flat concerto and Chausson's "Poème." His intonation was not always accurate. Nor was his tone at all times of the purest, but his delicacy of feeling and of execution never failed in the elements of mystic rapture and romantic elation that constitute the poetry of such playing. The funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" was played in memory of Theodore Roosevelt. The eighth symphony followed—a bubble of happy, light-heeled irresponsibility all the way through. After the Mozart concerto came Debussy's three nocturnes—"Nuages," "Fêtes," and "Sirènes"—and for the last of these two, sonorans and contraltos of the Mendelssohn Club, capably rehearsed for the event by N. Lindsay Norden, sang the wordless vocal parts.

I met Dr. Wolfe of the Bethlehem Bach Choir at the concert, and found him especially impressed by Thibaud's playing of the opening movement of the Mozart concerto. "Doctor," I said, "it is an open secret, please tell me what music your choir is preparing for the Bach Festival next May." "We shall do the mass in B minor on the second day as usual," he answered, "and we are now studying for the rest of our services these numbers: 'The Lord Is My Shepherd,' 'Abide With Us,' 'The Lord Is a Sun and Shield,' 'O Light Everlasting,' 'Thou Guide of Israel,' 'Teach Me, Lord, My Days to Number,' 'T With My Cross Staff Gladly Wander' (solo for the bass voice), 'Strike, O Strike, Long Looked-For Hour' (solo for the contralto voice)."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Tchaikovsky on Opera

(To S. I. Taneiev)

San Remo, Jan. 2 (4th) 1878.

Very probably you are quite right in saying that my opera is not effective for the stage. I must tell you, however, I do not care a rap for such effectiveness. It has long been an established fact that I have no dramatic vein, and now I do not trouble about it. If it is really not fit for the stage, then it had better not be performed! I composed this opera because I was moved to express in music all that seems to cry out for such expression in "Eugene Onegin." I did my best, working with indescribable pleasure and enthusiasm, and thought very little of the treatment, the effectiveness, and all the rest. I spit upon "effects!" Besides, what are effects?

For instance, if "Aida" is effective, I can assure you I would not compose an opera on a similar subject for all the wealth of the world; for I want to handle human beings, not puppets. I would gladly compose an opera which was completely lacking in startling effects, but which offered characters resembling my own, whose feelings and experiences I shared and understood. The feelings of an Egyptian Princess, a Pharaoh, or some mad Nubian, I cannot enter into, or comprehend. Some instinct, however, tells me that these people must have felt, acted, spoken, and expressed themselves quite differently from ourselves. Therefore my music, which—entirely against my will—is impregnated with Schumannism, Wagnerism, Chopinism, Gluckism, Berliozism and all the other "isms" of our time, would be as out of keeping with the characters of "Aida" as the elegant speeches of Racine's heroes—couched in the second person plural—are unsuited to the real Orestes or the real Andromache. Such music would be a falsehood, and all falsehoods are abhorrent to me. Besides, I am reaping the fruits of my insufficient harvest of book learning. Had I a wider acquaintance with the literatures of other countries, I should not doubt have discovered a subject which was both suitable for the stage and in harmony with my taste. Unfortunately I am not able to find such things for myself, nor do I know anyone who could call my attention to such a subject as Bizet's "Carmen," for example, one of the most perfect operas of our day.

You will ask what I actually require. I will tell you. Above all I want no kings, no tumultuous populace, no gods, no pompous marches—in short, none of those things which are the attributes of "grand opera." I am looking for an intimate yet thrilling drama, based upon such a conflict of circumstances as I myself have experienced or witnessed, which is capable of touching me to the quick. I

have nothing to say against the fantastic element, because it does not restrict one, but rather offers unlimited freedom. I feel I am not expressing myself very clearly. In a word, Aida is so remote, her love for Radames touches me so little—since I cannot picture it in my mind's eye—that my music would lack the vital warmth which is essential to good work...

The opera "Onegin" will never have a success; I feel already assured of that. I shall never find singers capable, even partially, of fulfilling my requirements. The routine which prevails in our theaters... stands in the way of my opera being put on the stage. I would much prefer to confide it to the theater of the Conservatoire. Here, at any rate, we escape the commonplace routine of the opera... Besides which, the performances at the Conservatoire are private, en petit comité. This is more suitable to my modest work, which I shall not describe as an opera, if it is published. I should like to call it "Lyrical Scenes" or something of that kind. This opera has no future! I was quite aware of this when I wrote it; nevertheless, I completed it and shall give it to the world if Jurgenson is willing to publish it. I shall make no effort to have it performed at the Maryinsky Theater; on the contrary, I should oppose the idea as far as possible. It is the outcome of an invincible inward impulse. I assure you one should only compose opera under such conditions. It is only necessary to think of stage effects to a certain extent. If my enthusiasm for "Eugene Onegin" is evidence of my limitations, my stupidity and ignorance of the requirements of the stage, I am very sorry; but I can at least affirm that the music proceeds in the most literal sense from my innermost being. It is not manufactured and forced. But enough of "Onegin." —From "The Life and Letters of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky," by Modeste Tchaikovsky (edited from the Russian by Rosa Newmarch).

## Dr. Johnson Writes From Scotland

Skye, 21 Sept. 1773.

Dearest Madam,

I am so vexed at the necessity of sending yesterday so short a letter, that I purpose to get a long letter beforehand by writing something every day...

Lady Macleod is very good to me, and the place at which we now are, is equal in strength of situation.

in the wildness of the adjacent country, and in the plenty and elegance of the domestic entertainment, to a castle in Gothic romances.

The sea with a little island is before us; cascades play within view. Close to the house is the formidable skeleton of an old castle, probably Danish, and the whole mass of building stands upon a protuberance of rock, inaccessible till of late but by a pair of stairs on the sea side, and secure in ancient times against any enemy that was likely to invade the kingdom of Skye.

Macleod has offered me an island; if it were not too far off I should hardly refuse it; my island would be pleasanter than Brightelmstone, if you and my master could come to it; but I cannot think it pleasant to live quite alone.

"Obituisse meorum, obliuiscendus et illis."

That I should be elated by the dominion of an island to forgetfulness of my friends at Streatham I cannot believe, and I hope never to deserve that they should be willing to forget me.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Prohibition Issue in United Kingdom

THE message sent through this paper, the other day, to the people of the United States by George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, telling of the satisfaction and encouragement brought to the supporters of prohibition in the United Kingdom by the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, may be said to mark a definite period in the great struggle against the tyranny of liquor. As Mr. Wilson puts it, "The victory is an epoch-making event in the world-wide campaign against alcohol, and must have far-reaching effects on the temperance work throughout the United Kingdom."

As far as the United States, and indeed as far as the whole North American continent, is concerned, the matter is practically settled. The battle has been fought and won; but the advocates of prohibition in the United States and Canada do not for a moment imagine that there is nothing else for them to do. The cry, "Come over and help us," is heard on all hands. And having learned, from the experience of the struggle just ended, how best this help can be afforded, prohibitionists in the United States and in every country recognize how readily they can come to the help of those who are still in the midst of the strife. For indeed, at no time in the history of the world was the inexorable effect of right thinking more generally recognized than it is today. The last four years, which have witnessed the flourishing of the green bay tree, have also seen, at last, its cutting down and casting into the fire. As Mr. Balfour said, the other day, in his remarkable address to American editors in London, the history of the last four years might have been the work of a great novelist devising "a drama of crime," of the early success of the crime, of the moment when that success began to be doubted, the final cataclysm in which the criminals and all their works were overwhelmed in sudden destruction. "The mills of God grind slowly," Mr. Balfour quoted, it may be remembered, and then went on to tell how he thought that what that meant was that the crimes, the faults, the follies of mankind worked out their own result, and as a rule worked them out slowly. Mr. Balfour is philosopher and metaphysician enough to recognize that the one inevitable result which they work out is their own destruction.

The years just past have seen this destruction carried on with ever-increasing acceleration. They have seen liquor swept out of Canada, and the womanhood of Canada enfranchised. They have seen the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, and liquor swept out of the United States. The activity of right thinking has been clearly visible everywhere throughout the body politic of nations, forcing to the surface, in order that they may be promptly destroyed, all manner of wrong thinking, corruption of every description, treachery, sedition, and fraud. It has tested men and women everywhere; and re-valued all values until many must have paused in something like wonder at this Twentieth Century fulfillment of that hillside prophecy of the Master Metaphysician twenty centuries ago, "There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed."

And so those people in England, today, who fail to read the signs of the times, who fail to understand what all this means, and seek to explain every reformation on the basis of mere human volition and achievement, are inviting for themselves a rough conversion in the near future. It is in vain that Father Bernard Vaughan insists that the English workingman must have his beer. A million English workingmen arise at such an accusation and ask, "Who says so?" It is in vain that Cardinal Gibbons, in the United States, declares that the ratification of the prohibition amendment "strikes at the very fundamentals of the Christian religion." State after state has declared in its favor, until, finally, the whole nation, without a dissenting vote, has established the measure as a national law. Was it not Burke who said, "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people?" When, therefore, Mr. Wilson insists, as he does in his message, that notwithstanding every reactionary element, prohibitionists in the United Kingdom are confident that all that is best in English citizenship will unite for the overthrow of the present dominion of alcohol, he is not indulging in some gratifying thought of which the wish is the father. He is simply showing that he recognizes the work of Principle, and so foresees and foretells the inevitable results.

At the present moment the prohibitionists in the United Kingdom are devoting their immediate efforts to securing first of all the continuance of the restrictions placed on liquor during the war. Nevertheless, they realize that these restrictions are only palliatives. As Mr. Wilson puts it, temperance reformers in England have an ever-deepening conviction that only in prohibition is to be found the solution of this problem.

They are, of course, right. On this question there is really no room for compromise. The one, final, all-effective plea against the liquor traffic in all its phases is that it is an immoral traffic, and there is no such thing as a legitimate regulation of an immoral traffic. The indulgence in liquor also is immoral, and there is no such thing as a legitimate regulation of an immoral indulgence. The smallest use is an abuse. Like all great questions, this is fundamentally a simple one; a question of laying judgment to the line and "righteousness to the plumbmet."

At the present moment, prohibitionists, everywhere, are looking to Mr. Lloyd George. And the British Prime Minister, who has taken for his motto that the people must strike for reform whilst "the nation is riding the chariot of a high purpose," has, it is welcome to recall, never left his own attitude on the liquor question in doubt. In a statement issued just before the recent elections, he once again emphasized his own tremendous convictions on

this question. "The lessons of the war," he declared in this statement, speaking of the drink traffic, "must be carefully examined and observed; for every obstacle, moral as well as physical, to the health and happiness of the people must be removed." Mr. Lloyd George might, perhaps, claim forgiveness if he did not take the initiative, after his bitter experiences early in the war, when his attempt to institute war-time prohibition was frustrated largely by his own friends. But Mr. Lloyd George is not the kind of man to take refuge in such a plea, and those who know him best, and appreciate most the urgency of this matter, will continue to look to him confidently for leadership.

### The Making of an Issue

NO SENTIMENTAL, OR, TO BE MORE EXACT, NO SENTIMENTAL PATRIOTIC CONSIDERATION IS LIKELY HEREAFTER TO ENTER INTO SUCH TREATMENT AS THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS SHALL ACCORD THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION. THIS APPEARS TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE CRITICISM RECENTLY DIRECTED BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS TOWARD WHITE HOUSE POLICIES GENERALLY, AND ESPECIALLY TOWARD THOSE HAVING TO DO WITH AFTER-WAR READJUSTMENTS AND THE RELIEF OF WAR-WORN PEOPLES OF EUROPE. IF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WERE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING THEMSELVES ON THE SUBJECT, PERHAPS THEY WOULD DISPLAY A MARKED PREFERENCE FOR POSTPONEMENT OF A PARTISAN ONSLAUGHT UPON THE ADMINISTRATION, WHETHER THEY WERE IN SYMPATHY WITH WHITE HOUSE POLICIES OR NOT, UNTIL AFTER THE PEACE TREATIES HAD BEEN SIGNED.

But there are reasons, and to Republican leaders very good ones, why their criticisms of the President, his advisers, and heads of war bureaus and relief activities, should be no longer postponed. The fighting is over. Its end gives rise to questions of great national as well as international importance. Out of the discussion of these questions will, without a doubt, spring the domestic political issues upon which the next presidential campaign will be fought. The next presidential campaign is little more than a year away. It is none too soon now, as Republicans see the situation, to be looking for a rallying cry and a standard-bearer. The rallying cry and the standard-bearer should be found, so they seem to be convinced, through inquiry into the Democratic conduct of the war, an inquiry that carries with it a suggestion of tremendous scope and limitless possibility, from a partisan point of view. The Republican Party has stood by the Democratic Administration during the war; now that the war appears to be ended, the Republican Party can claim, in the belief of the leaders, the right to call for an accounting of Democratic stewardship.

The request by the President that \$100,000,000 shall be appropriated by Congress for the relief of the hungry of Europe, not only on humanitarian grounds, but in order that the progress of discontent and Bolshevism among the masses may be stayed, has been made the occasion for the beginning of an organized Republican attack upon administration policies and methods. Some recognized spokesmen of the Republican organization took part, a few days ago, in the debate arising from consideration of the measure designed to bring about compliance with the President's request. Among these were Senator Johnson of California, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, and Senator Harding of Ohio. Behind them, and approving, were the party "war horses." Many caustic things were said; some severe criticisms were uttered, some very alarming predictions were made as a result of alleged inefficient handling of conditions resulting from the disposition of supplies, the unemployment of returned and returning soldiers, and consequent economic disturbance. Among the most notable of the statements made were perhaps those by Senator Harding, who, along with other things, said:

If you don't get back to a peace basis in the next ninety days, you will be more concerned about putting out the fires of Bolshevism in the United States than about the starving peoples of Europe. I want to cry out for the practical things. We are building \$3,000,000,000 worth of American ships at war prices, ranging from \$220 to \$250 a ton. It is proposed to spend \$2,000,000,000 more. While we are building on this basis, the heads of the Shipping Board say we must write off \$1,000,000,000. Practical shipbuilders say that is not enough. Where is this magic treasury that makes it possible to write off two, three, four, five, or six billions? If we had any confidence in ourselves we would say, "Not another ship at war prices."

This is important mainly as a keynote, and all the more important because it is sounded by a man who is looked upon by many as the probable Republican nominee for the presidency next year. It is within reason to say that the position taken by Senator Harding in this connection was taken advisedly. In fact, it was made possible by others of his party who had already spoken. What it indicates is that the opposition is now earnestly engaged upon the making of an issue. How far the opposition will get with the structure designed on the lines indicated by Senator Harding will depend a great deal upon whether the President, on his return, shall do something, or say something, to make departure from these lines advisable.

In any event, the Republican campaign of 1920 has evidently been launched; if the plans of the Republicans for issue-making must be changed from time to time to conform to circumstances, that may somewhat impede their task, but the interruptions will be only temporary. It is manifest that the fight against the Administration is to be an aggressive and a merciless one.

### Union Labor and Immigration

SPEAKING for approximately one-half million railroad employees in the United States, including conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen embraced in the so-called "Big Four" organizations, P. J. McNamara, a witness before the national House Committee on Immigration, informed that body, a few days ago, that unionized labor in the country favored the prohibition of immigration for at least four years. The railroad brotherhoods had, he said, adopted resolutions endorsing at least a limitation, and in some instances the actual stopping, of immigration, so far as immigrants of the so-called laboring classes were concerned. There had been, he declared, no shortage of labor in the country

during the last ten years, and in answer to the question, "How about the agricultural regions?" he replied, "No shortage even there."

This spokesman for the railroad brotherhoods declared that the indications all pointed to an overplus of labor in the near future. He was sure that at the present time the supply of common labor was ample to meet all demands. Workers now on the ground, as well, of course, as those returning from military service to civilian life, should be taken care of first. These should not be intimidated, he subjected to competition by new arrivals willing to work for low wages. American toilers should be enabled, by obtaining good pay for their work, to take care of their families and to educate their children.

This testimony and contention are in line with the long-established view of organized labor. Among the harmful results of unlimited and unrestricted immigration is the depressing effect which it has on native or, at least, on citizen labor. Congress long ago recognized the injurious effects of the importation of labor by those engaged in certain industries, and enacted laws prohibiting it and punishing those who might participate in it. These laws have, it is known, frequently been violated, with the result that certain industrial centers have been flooded, from time to time, with cheap and cheapening labor, to the detriment of native and naturalized workers. There are now pending in the House of Representatives at Washington two bills, one prohibiting immigration for two years, the other forbidding it for four years. Soldiers of the United States and allied armies are exempt from the provisions of both of these restrictive measures, and Mr. McNamara, in behalf of the railway unions, approved of this exemption.

Reenforcing the contention that the United States, in order that it may consider the situation carefully, and determine from studious observation what would be the wise course to pursue, is the statement of Representative Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, just returned from the overseas service as a United States Army lieutenant, who strongly favors a four-year interdiction of all immigration into the country. "I have talked with many German prisoners," he says, "and found them practically united in a purpose to come to America as soon as the war ended. They believe they will be received here with open arms, and that America is the land of wealth and promise." And he adds: "American labor has a right to work out its own salvation, which it cannot do if there is a tremendous influx of low-priced, impoverished foreign labor." Representative Johnson simply confirms a general conviction, among those who have been observant of conditions abroad, that, without restriction of immigration, the incomers will be not only immensely numerous but, in many cases, undesirable.

The sympathy and moral support of the trades unions of the country will be of immeasurable value in the campaign now on foot with the purpose of changing, and changing radically, not only temporarily but permanently, the policy of the United States toward immigration. The desire of all friends of reform in this particular is, not that the gates of the Republic and of opportunity shall be closed to the deserving, but that hereafter they shall be open only to those known to be worthy of admission.

### Palais du Luxembourg

IN MOST COUNTRIES WHERE TWO-CHAMBER GOVERNMENT, OR AT ANY RATE A TWO-CHAMBER LEGISLATURE, IS THE THING, THE TWO CHAMBERS GENERALLY MANAGE TO FIND A PLACE UNDER THE SAME ROOF. A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, TRUE TO TIME-HONORED CUSTOM, MAY REFER MYSTERIOUSLY TO "ANOTHER PLACE," MEANING THEREBY, OF COURSE, THE HOUSE OF LORDS; BUT HE KNOWS THAT TO REACH THE OTHER PLACE HE HAS ONLY TO PASS OUT OF THE GREEN-UPHOLSTERED LOBBY INTO THE RED-UPHOLSTERED LOBBY, AND TO PERSISTE UNTIL HE COMES TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE GILDED CHAMBER, WHICH IS, OF COURSE, YET ANOTHER NAME FOR ANOTHER PLACE. IT IS THE SAME IN WASHINGTON, AND IN THE STATES OF THE UNION, THE TWO CHAMBERS ABIDING UNDER THE SAME ROOF; AND SO IT IS IN MOST COUNTRIES; BUT FRANCE HAS ARRANGED THINGS DIFFERENTLY. THE CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS LOOKS OUT ACROSS THE SEINE FROM THE QUAI D'ORSAY, ACROSS THE PONT DE LA CONCORDE; WHILST THE PALAIS DU SÉNAT, A GOOD MILE AND MORE AWAY IN THE MIDST OF THE QUARTIER LATIN, LOOKS OUT OVER THE JARDIN DU LUXEMBOURG.

IT IS JUST FORTY YEARS SINCE THE SENATE FINALLY ESTABLISHED ITSELF AT THE PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG. PREVIOUS TO THAT, THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING WHERE PRESIDENT WILSON WAS ENTERTAINED BY THE SENATORS RECENTLY, HAD SERVED MANY PURPOSES, SINCE THE DAYS WHEN ITS WALLS BEGAN TO RISE ABOVE THE TREES OF THE LUXEMBOURG AT THE INSTANCE OF MARIA DE' MEDICI, IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE SEVENTEEN CENTURY. AFTER THE MEDICI'S DAYS, IT WAS INHABITED, DURING SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS, BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, UNTIL THE TIME OF LOUIS XVI. THEN ABOUT THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION, THE KING'S BROTHER, THE COMTE DE PROVENCE, AFTERWARDS LOUIS XVIII, MADE HIS HOME THERE, BUT WHEN THE COMTE BECAME AN ÉMIGRÉ AND THE REVOLUTION HAD ESTABLISHED ITSELF, THE PALAIS DE LUXEMBOURG WAS MANY THINGS IN TURN, AND NOTHING LONG. THE CONVENTION TURNED IT INTO A PRISON; THE DIRECTORY MADE IT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT; NAPOLEON, WHEN EMPEROR, INSTALLED THE SENATE THERE; UNDER THE RESTORATION AND LOUIS PHILIPPE IT BECAME THE HOUSE OF PEERS, AND THE SENATE WAS AGAIN INSTALLED BY NAPOLEON III; THEN IT BECAME THE OFFICE OF THE PREFECTURE OF THE SEINE, AND THE PALAIS DU SÉNAT, ONCE MORE, IN 1879.

THE PALAIS IS, OF COURSE, ONE OF THE SHOW PLACES OF PARIS, AND IS FAMOUS FOR ITS PICTURES AND ITS STATUARY; BUT THOSE WHO KNOW PARIS WELL, WHO HAVE TAKEN IT AT THEIR EASE, WHO HAVE SEEN THE LOUVRE, NOT IN ONE OR TWO OR EVEN MORE HURRIED RUSHES, BUT BY JUST DROPPING IN, EVERY NOW AND AGAIN, AS THEY PASSED THAT WAY—SUCH PEOPLE ALWAYS THINK OF THE LUXEMBOURG BECAUSE OF ITS GARDENS RATHER THAN ITS PALAIS. THE PALAIS IS QUICKLY TAKEN FOR GRANTED, BUT THE GARDENS ARE ALWAYS A STUDY, NOT ONLY FOR THEIR FLOWERS AND THEIR TREES, THEIR FOUNTAINS AND STATUES, ALL OF WHICH PARIS KNOWS SO WELL HOW TO DISPLAY, BUT BECAUSE THE JARDIN DU LUXEMBOURG IS ONE OF THE GREAT PLAYGROUNDS OF PARIS. AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR, BUT ESPECIALLY IN THE EARLY SUMMER AND THE EARLY AUTUMN, ALL YOUNG PARIS, AT ANY RATE ALL YOUNG PARIS OF

THE "RIVE GAUCHE," SEEKS TO COME TO THE JARDIN DU LUXEMBOURG, TO HEAR THE BAND PLAY, TO SAIL ITS BOATS IN THE BASINS OF THE GREAT FOUNTAIN, TO INDULGE IN ALL FORMS OF "LE SPORT," AND TO ENJOY ITSELF THOROUGHLY. THERE ARE ALWAYS CHILDREN IN THE LUXEMBOURG GARDENS, FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL SUNDOWN. AND THEN, AT SUNDOWN, OR SHORTLY AFTERWARD, THERE COMES ROLLING AMONGST THE TREES, ACROSS THE LAWNS, AND OVER THE FLOWER BEDS, THE SOUND OF A DRUM, THE OFFICIAL INTIMATION, TO CHILDREN AND GROWN-UPS ALIKE, THAT THE LUXEMBOURG GARDENS ARE ABOUT TO BE CLOSED FOR THE NIGHT.

### Notes and Comments

TURNING THE SWORD INTO A PLOWSHARE IS A FIGURE OF SPEECH, BUT USING THE PERISCOPE TO DIRECT THE PLAYERS IN A PANTOMIME HAS ACTUALLY COME TO PASS. THIS PEACEFUL ADAPTATION OF THE MEANS WHEREBY THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER HAS WATCHED THE OCEAN, TO THE PURPOSES OF A MUSICAL DIRECTOR WATCHING A STAGE, TOOK PLACE AT THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF A PANTOMIME, THE OTHER NIGHT, IN NEW YORK. THE COMPOSER OF THE MUSIC HAD COME FROM CHICAGO TO DIRECT THE ORCHESTRA, AND FOUND HIS SEAT IN THE ORCHESTRA PIT SO FAR BELOW THE STAGE LEVEL THAT ONLY A NECK LIKE THAT OF ALICE IN WONDERLAND, AFTER SHE HAD EATEN THE MUSHROOM, WOULD HAVE LET HIM LOOK OVER THE FOOTLIGHTS. SO THE MANAGEMENT INSTALLED A PERISCOPE. IT WAS PROBABLY SOME LITTLE TIME BEFORE THE WHOLE AUDIENCE HAD GUessed WHAT THE THING WAS, AND THAT A MUSICAL DIRECTOR DOWN BELOW WAS PERISCOPING THE PLAYERS ON THE STAGE WHILE HE BEAT TIME FOR HIS ORCHESTRA.

THERE IS ALREADY A LITTLE COMPANY HANDLING BROOMS WITH SOME VIGOR IN FRANCE. THEY ARE THE MEN WHO RECOGNIZE THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR FRANCE TO PUT HER HOUSE IN ORDER; WHO SEE THAT THE TIME OF VICTORY IS THE TIME FOR BRUSHING AWAY THE COBWEBS OF THE PAST, SO THAT THEY SHALL NOT BE FOUND IN THE FRANCE OF THE NEW EUROPE. THERE IS LYSIS HARD AT IT IN HIS PAPER *LA NOUVELLE DÉMOCRATIQUE*, AND GUSTAVE HERVÉ IN *LA VICTOIRE*, AND THERE IS, IT APPEARS, ALSO A GROUP OF YOUNG UNIVERSITY MEN WHO SIGN THEMSELVES UNDER THE COLLECTIVE NAME OF "LES COMPAGNONS." "TO REORGANIZE FRANCE" IS THEIR STATED AIM, AND THEY HAVE JUST PUBLISHED SOME OF THEIR ARTICLES IN A BOOK. "*LE CAHIER DE PROBUS*" IS ITS TITLE. THEY HAVE ALSO ESTABLISHED AN ASSOCIATION WHICH IS TO CARRY ON PROPAGANDA FOR THE ADOPTION OF A VERY DEFINITE PROGRAM IN VIEW OF THE COMING ELECTIONS. ALTOGETHER THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF YOUNG FRANCE, ACTIVITY WHICH IT WILL BE WORTH WHILE TO WATCH.

IN THE REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF COLONIAL FURNITURE RECENTLY PURCHASED BY THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IN NEW YORK, ONE PIECE WILL INTEREST ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF VISITORS, WHETHER OR NOT THEY CARE FOR OLD FURNITURE. IT IS THE DESK USED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON WHEN HE WAS LIVING IN THE CRAIGIE HOUSE, IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, LATER THE HOME OF THE POET LONGFELLOW, AND HAD COME TO THE COLLEGE TOWN TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. TEMPORARILY THE DESK WAS WASHINGTON'S; NEVERTHELESS IT EVENTUALLY WENT ITS WAY TO AN ATTIC, AS HAPPENED TO SO MANY HONORABLE PIECES OF COLONIAL FURNITURE WHEN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY BROUGHT IN NEW FASHIONS, AND WAS THERE FOUND BY MR. GEORGE S. PALMER, A SEARCHER-OUT OF RARE OLD SPECIMENS, WHOSE SUCCESS HAS OFTEN SURPRISED OTHER COLLECTORS. SO FAR HAD THIS DESK FALLEN FROM ITS ORIGINAL ESTATE THAT THE COST OF RESTORATION WAS PROBABLY MORE THAN THE COLONIAL GENTLEMAN WHO FIRST BOUGHT IT, PAID FOR IT.

IF HE EVER FELT INCLINED, AS PERHAPS HE DID, MR. PALMER MAY HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF SITTING AT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DESK ON A CHAIR THAT ONCE BELONGED TO CHARLES II OF ENGLAND; AND THEN, BY WAY OF VARIETY, ON ANOTHER WHICH, 230-ODD YEARS AGO, UPHELD THE ROYAL PERSON OF JAMES II. BOTH OF THESE HISTORIC CHAIRS HAVE NOW GONE, WITH THE WASHINGTON DESK, TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, WHERE ANYBODY MAY SEE BUT NONE MAY OCCUPY THEM. THEY ARE NEARLY CONTEMPORARY, FOR IT MUST HAVE BEEN LATE IN HIS REIGN WHEN CHARLES II DECIDED THAT HIS PALACE NEEDED A NEW ARMCHAIR, AND PROBABLY DISCUSSED WITH HIS CABINETMAKER THE CHERUB HEADS, TUDOR ROSE, CROWN, ESCUTCHEON, AND LION AND UNICORN OF ITS ORNATE CARVING. NOT LONG AFTERWARD LOUIS XIV REVOKED THE EDICT OF NANTES, AND WHEN JAMES II ORDERED HIS CHAIR IT WAS VERY LIKELY MADE BY A HUGUENOT CRAFTSMAN WHO HAD FLED TO ENGLAND.

INTELLIGENT FARMERS THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND, THOSE WHO HEAR OF THE EXPERIMENT THAT ONE MAN WITH THE COURAGE OF HIS CONVICTION HAS UNDERTAKEN, IN MAINE, WILL BE KEENLY INTERESTED TO SEE HOW HE COMES OUT. BELIEVING THAT HE CAN PROFITABLY PRODUCE BEEF, HE HAS STARTED WITH A HERD OF FORTY-FOUR FINE CATTLE. THE FREE RANGE LAND OF THE WEST IS GONE; LAND SUITABLE FOR PASTURAGE NOW COSTS LESS IN NEW ENGLAND, AND IS, OF COURSE, NEARER NEW ENGLAND MARKETS. IF, IN SHORT, THE WESTERN FARMER CAN PROFITABLY PRODUCE BEEF ON LAND WORTH \$90 TO \$500 AN ACRE, THE EASTERN FARMER, IF HE CAN GET AS MUCH AND AS GOOD GRASS PER ACRE, SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO AS WELL WITH LAND WORTH \$5 TO \$25. THE SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT WILL APPARENTLY LIE LARGELY IN THE GRASS; OR, IF IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE SOIL, IN SHOWING THAT BETTER PASTURAGE CAN BE DEVELOPED WITHOUT MORE THAN EQUALIZING THE COST OF FEEDING THE CATTLE.

LORD BRYCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW PUTS FORWARD A PLEA FOR A JOURNAL TO BE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO FOREIGN POLITICS. IT IS NOT THAT LORD BRYCE MINIMIZES IN THE LEAST THE WORK WHICH THE BRITISH PRESS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHES IN KEEPING THE PUBLIC INFORMED ON CURRENT FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HE ADMITS THAT THE PRESS SUPPLIES "PLENTY OF INFORMATION, MUCH OF IT TRUSTWORTHY, AND EVEN MORE OF IT FORCIBLY PUT," AT TIMES OF CRISIS. BUT WHAT HE IS LOOKING FOR IS A PAPER WHICH WILL BE INDEPENDENT OF CRISIS, WHICH WILL GO ON AS A RUNNING BROOK, PROVIDING WATERS OF KNOWLEDGE TO AN ADMITTEDLY VERY THIRSTY WORLD. THERE IS TO BE NO ONE-SIDEDNESS ABOUT THIS PROPOSED PAPER, AND ANOTHER CONDITION WHICH LORD BRYCE STIPULATES IS THAT IT SHALL PUT FORWARD FACTS RATHER THAN VIEWS. SUCH A WALKING ENCYCLOPEDIA, IF REALIZED, WOULD BE REGARDED, AS THE ADVERTISEMENT SAYS, AS "A BOON AND A BLESSING TO MEN."